EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,881—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	" 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. 1913
Habsburg	3979	F. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3993	P. Parisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5000	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	4046	P. A. Lwa	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Gosdlich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	500
To Trieste or Venice and back	"	750
To London via Trieste	"	579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back	"	903 to 1038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	350
To Trieste or Venice and back	"	525
To London via Trieste	"	420 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back	"	633 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
To Trieste to Venice and back	"	675
To London via Trieste	"	529 to 591*
To London via Trieste and back	"	832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	3017	V. Giurovich	8th March 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Konig	4900	Coltzau	3rd March 1913
Markgraf	3630	Bremer	17th March 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY Twin Screw.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	20th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday	21st Feb.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon.	24th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P.D.& C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th Feb., calling at Muscat, Bussire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala", 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 20th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 20th February.
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 20th "
†Lindula	3353	" 3rd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

18th February, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES (JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1913.	Leave Karachi, 1913.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 Feb.
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	......
City of Athens	5591	......	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	......	26 "
City of Marseilles	8800	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	......	23 "
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	......
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 "
City of York	7810	......	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay, for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE, except "B" class.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY RACES

(BIG MEETING.)

THERE are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMIL BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted as mere contrivances manufactured solely to serve as "Catchpennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

*CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors; THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT :—

Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.,

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101. Hornby Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angels, Cal. U. S. A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 25,419-8-0.

HEAD OFFICE :

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds ..	Rbls.	23,300,000 = say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PURSHOTUM VISHRAM MOWJI has contracted TO SELL to our client HIRABAI, widow of DHANJI MULJI, the properties firstly and secondly described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will become listed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart called or known by the name of Kadwady, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of the Kalbadevi Road, in Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the vendor and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land 422, New No. 2311, Old Survey No. 254, and New Survey No.—, Revenue under Old No. 1-132, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the Cavel Road, on or towards the West by the property of which the Cavel Church is the Fazendar and standing in the name of DeMello and Almeda, and on or towards the South by the cart of Narayen Dabholker, and which cart is at present in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants to whom portions out of the said cart have been let on Fazendari tenure, and whose names together with the amount payable by each per year as rent are in the vendor's Bill Books.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land situate on the South side of Cavel Street, in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements, or stables, and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C. No. 3370 71, and Street Nos. 187-188, and bounded on the East by the property of J s Fransisco D'Souza, on the West by the property formerly belonging to Philip De Miranda, and on or towards the North by public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Madhu Havaldar.—Dated this 17th February, 1913.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI HIRALAL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1913.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 31st March, 1913.

ENTRIES CLOSE, on SATURDAY, 15th March, 1913.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on MONDAY, 17th March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered, are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental Teams are requested to let the Undersigned know the names of their players before 8th March, in order that the arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules 1912-1913.

E. L SIM,
H. E. LEES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 11th February, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MULJI SHAMJI, as the sole surviving Administrator of the estate of VASSONJI SHAMJI and Mr. MADHOWJI VIRJI, as the proving executor of the Will of MOWJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Hornby Road within the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, known as Lot No. 5, on the Esplanade, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 15992, and 1;
New Survey No.—and assessed by the 8456,
Collector and Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 3278, and Street Nos. 66-68, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Lot No. 4, in the occupation of Bhimji Girdhar, on or towards the East by the Horaby Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by a back Street now called Ravelin Street, and on or towards the South by a side Street, also called Ravelin Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 13th day of February, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd, is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

[illegible] inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred
[illegible] inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „
[illegible] on flap there will be an additional charg
1,000.
[illegible]5 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P M., on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1913, for the execution of ANNUAL REPAIRS, PETTY WORKS, and SUPPLY of MATERIALS, during the year 1913-14.

2. Form of Tender and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M. I. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 17th February, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th February, 1913.

OFFERS (by letter) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1913-14, of unsorted WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, (Calcutta). Quotations (price per lb. Ex. Godown) will be received up to 12 O'Clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1913.

The successful Tenderer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

W. H. BOWDEN, Major,
Supdt., Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Alipore, (Calcutta),
The 17th March, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the G. I. P. Railway SCHOOLS, ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, with certificate as trained teachers as follows:—

BHUSAWAL MIDDLE SCHOOL.

	Maximum Pay.
1 Kindergarten Mistress with knowledge of Music	Rs. 80
1 Assistant Mistress... ... ... „	70
with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters now building are available.	
IGATPURI (HILL STATION) MIDDLE SCHOOL.	
1 Assistant Mistress	Rs. 70
with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters shortly to be built are available.	
DHOND PRIMARY SCHOOL.	
1 Assistant Mistress	Rs. 45
with free quarters.	

Apply, stating qualifications, to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bander. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

—:o:—

TO-NIGHT,

Victor Hugo's Immortal Masterpiece,

LES MISERABLES,

4th or LAST EPOCH
in Three Parts.
Introducing the Romance of

MARIUS AND COSETTE:

THEIR MARRIAGE.

A Scene in the French Revolution.

THE END OF JAVERT.

THE DEATH OF JEAN VALJEAN.

WINTER in the Upper Engadine.
A most beautiful representation of the

LAND OF SNOWFIELDS.

The Inimitable Max Linder in

THE LIVING STATUE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE COURTNEYS.

THE MARVELLOUS TWINS
On their first visit to India.

—:o:—

PRICES AS USUAL.

MASONIC BALL,

WHICH was POSTPONED, has been finally fixed for WEDNESDAY, 19th February, at the TOWN HALL.

J. F. PENNOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

MAIDANIA.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY,

CINDERELLA

DANCE.

BAND of the 14th KING'S HUSSARS.

LOOK OUT FOR ANNOUNCEMENT Re:

BENEFIT NIGHT.

Capt. SCOTT'S MEMORIAL MANSION HOUSE FUND.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works

is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES,

SANDHURST ROAD.

RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

OPENING
SATURDAY, 22nd FEB., AT 7 P. M.,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
LORD SYDENHAM, the Governor of Bombay, and
LADY SYDENHAM.
3 SHOWS DAILY 3

THE ONLY THEATRE RUN ON THE SAME LINES AS A LONDON PALACE OF VARIETIES.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR PICTURES

MAZDIE } THE PRIEST OF ISIS.

THE EGYPTIAN WONDER WORKER.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON.
DON'T FAIL
TO SEE OUR EGYPTIAN HALL OF MYSTERIES.

PRICES:

Boxes (to hall G)...Rs. 5. Single Seat...Rs. 1. | Second Class ... ...As. 4.
First Class... ... ...As. 8. | Third Class ... ... „ 2.

THIS WEEK'S GREAT PICTURE.

MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
ADAPTED FROM
THE FAMOUS NOVEL

CHARLES DICKENS.

—:o:—

3 Parts.
4,000 Feet.

OLIVER TWIST.

A Perfect Production.

THE FINEST BRITISH PICTURE EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

TO BE SEEN AT
AMERICA-INDIA,
CHARNI ROAD,
TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.

Do not risk your life by neglecting the first warning Nature gives of Fever. Stop the attack and preserve your health BY TAKING the cure, that has been tested by time

A LIFE SAVED.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 18, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"A PERFECT DAY" BY CAIBBE JACOBS-BONO.—One of the most tuneful, pleasing and singable American ballads. Published in Keys to suit all voices. Rs. 1-4 per copy.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Piano and Music Dept., BOMBAY and POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

L. M. FURTADO AND CO., Music and Devotional goods sellers, beg to invite you to their new BRANCH SHOP, in Kelly's Buildings BYCULLA, (next to Kemp and Co.).

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 3 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Experienced TAXI FORD CAR DRIVER. Salary Rs. 75 with 5 per cent. Commission. Apply, Messrs. Sakib and Co., Akbar Building, New Nagpada, Byculla.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE....	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
F. A PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 59 bales Bhownagar Fine Muttia Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., (S. T.,) at Colaba, Sassoon Dock, in the open compound near Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s godown, and by their order and on account of the concerned.—

V. D. D.—59 bales of Bhownagar Fine Muttia Cotton (damaged.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 66 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

5 full pressed bales and some cotton, forming part of two consignments, consisting of 135 and 100 full pressed bales cotton, booked by Messrs. Hirji Khetsi and Co., to selves from Ujjain to Colaba, Invoice No. 63 and 64, Railway receipt No. 36667 and 36668 of 15th April, 1912.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCEL, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), at the above-named place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 18th February, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahim, near the Customs and Mahim, Fort, valuable and handsome household furniture, made to order, by Devji Canji, Ahmed Devji and others, such as sofas, chairs, ottoman, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, English wall brackets, Brussels and English carpets, gold gilt table clock (Musjid shaped), clock by McCabe, large oil pictures, fancy door curtains with cornice, China jars, majolica jardineers, dining table, chairs, bedsteads, almirah, marble pillars, 3 and 8 light Argand lamps, English cupboard for ornaments, English C. spring victoria by Windover, Office shigram by Press, palms and other plants in tubs and pots, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1913.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 230 Apartments, Moderate Charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of India on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Bulo.	Rs. 1,50,600	Freemantle	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	27	32,452
B. B. and C. I. Railway	35	42,4°9

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 17th Feb. 1913	7	p. c.
Bank of Bombay „ „ 27th Dec. 1912	8	„
Bank of Madras „ „ 31st Dec. „	8	„

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 21 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has again been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.	Apl.
Do. do France	...171 1-4	
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149 1-2	
Shanghai „	...206 3-4	
Japan	...149	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened easier at 95 for Cash and the settlement and declined to 94 13-16 during the early part of the day. Later on the rate rallied to 94 15-16 and the market closes steady at this price. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 94 15 0
Settlement	...	„ 94 15 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday ready bar silver in London advanced 1-8, the rate being 28 9-16. The rise is attributed to bears covering. For forward the quotation was unchanged at 28 11-16. New York was 3-8 up at 62 1-8. The local market opened at 74 1-8 for the first settlement and has advanced 1-8 during the day. A small business has been done. Rates close as under for all deliveries. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 6
Australian „	...	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	„ 74 2 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 74 4 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 72 10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	„ 83 8 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 83 10 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 82 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There was a sharp decline in the home markets on Saturday owing to liquidation by bulls, the market being depressed by the political situation and a poor trade demand. The weekly takings, which have lately been in excess of last year were 296,000 bales against 434,000 bales for the same week last year. The near future is uncertain, and will be influenced a good deal by the political outlook; but the best informed commission houses take a favourable view of the market in the long run. The local market is irregular. Yesterday good Broach declined to Rs. 320. This morning the opening rate was Rs. 322 1-2, but there was little business doing and the tone was quiet. Later in the day the price dropped to Rs. 319 1-2. At Colaba slight fluctuations occurred, but there was no improvement in the enquiry, and at the close the market is quiet, and rates are more or less nominal in the absence of business.

The market for ready cotton is dull with little or no demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	320	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	„	319	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	328	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	326	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	„	324	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	319	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	313	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	293	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	284	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	275	„
Sawginned Dharwar	„	327	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	32,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·48	6·43	6·48
—10	—10	—10
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-August.**
6·48	6·46	6·43
—10	—10	—10
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·2	6·19	6·10
—11	—09	—09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 5 0	B.T.
Apl-May ...	„ 9 0 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May ...	...Rs. 8 12 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... „ 7 13 0	B.T.
Yellow „ „	... „ 8 10 0	

GINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs. 60 0 0
Mimbara ...	... „ 61 8 0
Black Kutal ...	... „ 49 8 0
Red Khandwa	... „ 55 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

April-May ...	Rs. 14 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 37 0 0
Forward ...	.. Rs. 34 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady
We quote :—

Bold ...	... Rs. 51 8 0
Small ...	... „ 49 0 0

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 10 0 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ...	„ 5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES
BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,675
Bank of India ...	650. D.
Eastern Bank ...	92
Indian Specie ...	63 1-2 X D

MILLS.

David ...	507 1-2
Kohinoor ...	805
Manockji Petit ...	3,140
New Great Eastern ...	262 1-2
Standard ...	1,365

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	154
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Ordy ...	260 C D
Colaba Land and Mill	1,510
Treacher and Co ...	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	582 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	23,718	bales.
Wheat ...	11,469	cwts.
Linseed ...	4,229	„
Rapeseed ...	1,763	„
Gingellyseed ...	9,031	„
Poppyseed ...	44	„
Groundnuts ...	8,741	„
Castorseed ...	2,252	„
Rice ...	4,959	„
Myrabollams ...	3,812	„
Cottonseed ...	14,021	„
Mowraseed ...	18	„
Gram ...	4,010	„
Joowar ...	1,028	„
Maize ...	nil	„
Barley ...	1,655	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Quiet

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Feb-Mar. ...	6·58	6·52
Mar-Apl. ...	6·53	6·52
Apl.-May ...	6·58	6·52
May-June ...	6·58	6·52
June-July ...	6·56	6·50
July-Aug. ...	6·43	6·47
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·43	6·37
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·28	6·22
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th Feb. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 8th Feb. 1913 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 8. Rs.	Feb. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,39,10,839	1,40,37,700
Other Deposits	10,59,02,893	10,39,62,543
Post Bills	7,378	7,3:8
Sundries	16,89,430	17,11,020
	14,21,09,540	14,03,21,641
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,83,16,717	1,81,85,689
Other authorised Securities	6,71,773	6,7[illegible],773
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,37,61,487	2,67,27,307
Loans do. do.	4,04,56,596	4,00,12,075
Bills discounted and purchased	2,57,00,759	2,34,69,014
Dead Stock	2,30,375	2,30,375
Stamps	6,816	6,686
Bullion	4,89,741	3,90,603
Balances with other Banks	14,45,171	17,01,325
Sundries	1,16,618	1,18,454
Cash	3,09,00,487	2,88,08,340
	14,21,09,540	14,03,21,641

MADRAS COTTON CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

The following is the second or final outturn report of the cotton crop of 1912-13.

The area sown with cotton up to the end of January 1912 in ryotwari villages is reported to be about 5 per cent. less than that sown in these villages at the same time last year. It, however, exceeds the average areas under cotton in the previous five and ten years. The total area under cotton is put at 2,196,600 acres, with an estimated yield of 280,044 bales of 400lbs. each. The pickings in the north are up to those of last year and the prospect for Tinnevellies are good if this be maintained. Although the area under cotton is somewhat less than last year, the total outturn should equal to, or exceed, last year's crop. The figures now reported for Cocanadas are probably too low.

In villages other than ryotwari an extent of 204,200 acres is estimated to be under cotton, which is capable of yielding 33,800 bales of 400lbs. each. This extent is 16 per cent. more than the area relating to the corresponding period of 1912. The Native States of Banganapalla and Pudukotta report a total area of about 25,200 acres, estimated to yield 2,800 bales of 400lbs. each.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elisia s—317 bales wool, D. Koondanmull ; 156 bales wool, M Balia; 129 bales wool M Ramjidas; 15 bales wool, H. K. Mahomed Jetha; 2000 cwts barley Sanday and Co; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 casks chutney, M Poonjiajie and Sons 46 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 199 bales wool, M Joosub; 129 bales wool, J Veerchand; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

City of Glasgow s—9012 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 100 bales cotton, 23 bales cotton waste Salomon Bros Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—105 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co.; 127 cwts aloes, A. Hoosen and Co; 43 cwts fishmaws M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 2000 cwts barley for London Brothers; 36 cwts turmeric V Naranji; 4 cases cotton curtains, L B Bhootwalla; 83 cwts waste rubber 9 cwts oldmotor and cycle tyres, Robert Park and Co ; 7 cases fish oil, K Rama Nathan and Co; 3 bales carpets H Bakerbhoy and Co; 16 cwts Mooji Mats, B J Bhumgara ; 20 Whogsheads, chutny, N K Jussawalla 75 cases bristles, Nizamoodin and Co; 10 bales skins, J. M. Rahimtoola

NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales Woolen carpets Thos Cook & Son.
Elysia s—1 bale skins Enrico N Stein

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—73 Casks Skins Enrico N Stein.
Rabinfells s—50 bales Cotton waste W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—991 cwts gingelly, Seed S Cooverjie and Co, 100 bales Cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—9,100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Rros; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lasna s—2,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gorjastan s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 576 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts barley Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts myrabollams P. Mathooradas and Co.
Catalone s—263 cwts tinclipplings Chunilal G Shett.
Werdinfels s—75 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 481 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Werdenfels s—10 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Chiltern Range s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts shells, M Kurjie and Co; 1,501 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 60 bales cottonfly, and 50 bales hemp. K Vishram and Co; 600 cwts ground nuts, J Fachiri; 40 cwts gingelly, G Suchedina and Co; 60 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Chiltern Range s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.
Rainenfells s—600 cwts cashewnuts. 77 cwts pistaseeds, 37 cwts kernelseeds, R Jeewands and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 600 tons manganese ore. The Central I Mining Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gaolonz s— 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR BOSTON.

Ravenfels s 200 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for order.)

Umtala s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Rangoon Maru s—750 bales twist, D Sassoon & Co.
India s—75 cwts sharkfins E. Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—1,000 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co; 200 bales twist, J. David; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 400 bales twist, M. B. Kaisha ; 1,000 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co ; 700 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Rangoon Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 250 bales twist, M. K. Kaisha ; 200 bales, twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—18 cases condiment, M. Poonjiaj and Sons ; 5 bales cotton, The Japan C. T Co.

THE CHINA MARKET.

S. D. Setna and Co.'s fortnightly report, dated Hongkong, 31st Jan., says :—

Bengal Opium :—Market ruled very quiet. No sales are reported, clearances during the past fortnight, comprise of about 36 Chests of Patna new, and 63 Chests of Patna old ; 10 Chests of Benares new, and 6 chests of Benares old ; in all about 115 Chests. Unsold stock.—Patna new 249 chests, Patna old 2,150 Chests ; Benares new 459 chests, Benares old 305 chests ; in all about 3,163 chests. Sold but not taken delivery by the Chinese amount to about 761 chests, comprising of 59 chests of Patna new, 501 chests of Patna old ; 123 Chests of Benares new, 78 chests of Benares old. Closing quotations :—(Nominal) Patra new dols. 2,700. Benares new dols. 2,700. Patna old dols. 2,500. Benares old dols. 2,500.

Malwa Opium.—A demand sprang up at reduced prices, and sales are reported in 1 Chest of new at dols. 1,900 (per Picul), and 186 Chests of old at dols. 2,025 to 2,060 (per Picul) in all about 187 Chests. Clearances during the fortnight amount to about 168 Chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,321 Chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 78 Chests. Closing quotations:—Malwa new dols. 1,850 to 1,900, Malwa old dols. 2,025 to 2,100.

Cotton.—Business is reported in 250 bales of Bengal at dols. 30 to 35 Picul. Closing quotations, dols. 30 to 37. Stock 300 bales.

Yarn.—Owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year (which falls on the 6th February next), business was done on a limited scale, as specified below.

100 bales Assur Virjee No. 10s. at dols. 132; 100 bales Bombay Cotton No. 12s. at dols. 129; 100 bales Bowreah No. 10s. at dols. 125-130; 125 bales Coronation No. 10s. at dols. 222; 200 bales China No. 20s. at dols. 143; 175 bales City of Bombay No. 10s. at dols. 133; 50 bales City of Bombay No. 20s. at dols. 155; 100 bales Coorla No. 20s. at dols. 148; 250 bales Currimbhoy No. 10s. at dols. 129; 150 bales Currimbhoy No. 12s. at dols. 137; 150 bales David No. 10s. at dols. 132; 125 bales Dawn No. 12s. at dols. 139; 150 Dunbar No. 10s. at dols. 124; 100 bales Fazulbhoy No. 12s. at dols. 142; 100 bales Indo-China No. 10s. at dols. 128; 100 bales Indo-China No. 12s. at dols. 133; 100 bales Indo-China No. 20s. at dols. 144; 100 bales King George No. 20s. at dols. 138; 100 bales Moon No. 20s. at dols. 142; 50 bales Naranjee No. 16s. at dols. 138; 150 bales Noor No. 10s. at dols. 122; 100 bales Pabaney No. 10s. at dols. 121; 150 bales Sassoon No. 10s. at dols. 127; 50 bales Sassoon No. 10s. at dols. 135; 25 bales Sorab No. 10s. at dols. 124; 100 bales Sun No. 10s. at dols. 128; 100 bales Sun No. 12s. at dols. 136; 150 bales Union No. 10s. at dols. 126. In all about 3,250 bales comprising of 1,825 bales of No. 10s.—725 bales of No. 12s.—50 bales of 16s.—and 650 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at 13,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 31,000 bales.

Local Mill Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 100 bales No. 12s. at dols. 135 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 300 bales of No. 20s. at dols. 153 to 156.

PICTURE PALACE COMEDY.

A man was walking up and down in front of a Brussels picture palace in a state of great excitement, when the manager approached him and asked him what was the matter. "My wife is in the building with her lover, and I am going to kill them both when they come out," exclaimed the man, producing a revolver. The manager went into the picture palace, stopped the performance, and addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, a man who says that his wife and her lover are in here and that he will shoot them when they go out is in front of the building. Any who prefer to do so can leave by the emergency exit, which opens into another street. When lights were turned down for the performance to be resumed, thirteen couples rose from their seats and went out.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LISLE.—At Dehra Dun, on the 20th January, Mr. H. C. Lisle, aged 72 years.

BIRTHS.

VANRENEN.—At Mona, on the 11th February, the wife of Captain Deneys Vanrenen, of a son.
HUNTER.—At Allahabad, on the 11th February, the wife of Dr. D. Hunter, Dental Surgeon, Allahabad, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Horse Show.
Bombay University Convocation, the Chancellor presiding, 5-45 p. m.
Back Bay Bath Company, General Meeting, 4, Forbes-street, 5-30 p. m.
Dr. K. B. Shroff's lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p.m.
Cinema de Luxe, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—Keep your secret carefully or it will leak out.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras... ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Wellington	Zehle
Valse	The Wedding Dance	Lincke
Idyl	Blumengeflüster	Blon
Selection	The Belle of Brittany	Talbot
Piccolo Duett	Two little Finches	Kling
Three Dances from Tom Jones		German
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Two Step	Julie	Joyce

THEFT IN WARDEN-ROAD.—Gold ornaments valued at Rs. 696 were stolen from a bungalow at Warden-road. The property belonged to Prince Deosingji of Jamnagar.

CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—Among the chiefs who have arrived in Bombay are their Highnesses the Thakores of Morvi, and Wadhwan. They are staying at Nepean Sea-road, and their retinues consist of twenty-five and thirty followers, respectively.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER INJURED.—In attempting to alight from a moving tram-car, a Mahomedan woman, named Hameedabai (50), received injuries to her leg. She was removed to the G. T. Hosiptal, where her leg was amputated. The accident occurred on Sunday at Parel-road.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. A fatal accident was reported from the New Docks on Sunday, when a Mahomedan youth, named Abdul Latif Kazi Abdulla, was crushed to death. The deceased was employed in greasing a steam chunam mortar when his foot slipped, and he fell in front of the roller, which passed over him.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, and Beira per s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 18th February.—Mails for Lourenzo, Marquis and South Africa per extra s. s. "Rumeric" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 18th February 1913.

A COLLISION.—A tram-car and victoria collided on Sunday evening near Colaba-causeway, as a consequence of which the horse in the victoria had to be destroyed. The driver of the gharry, in trying to pass through a number of labour carts, drove on to the tram line, where he collided with car No. 59. The horse fell down and received serious injuries as stated and the front portion of the car was damaged. The victoria belonged to Khusalchand Gopaldas of Bhuvelaswar.

DR. K. B. SHROFF'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasji Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, by Dr. K. B. Shroff, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Special Assistant Health Officer, Malaria, Bombay Municipality. The topic selected for the evening is "Malaria and Mosquitoes." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides, and is open to the public; front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HINDU SOCIAL UNION.—The Silver Jubliee of the G. M. College Hindu Social Union started by Dr. V. S. Trilokeker and the late Dr. A. N. Sambare was celebrated in the premises of the Shet Govardhandas G. Tejpal Boarding School on Sunday, the 16th inst. The Hindu students assembled in large numbers and were joned by the Hindu practioners of Bombay and outside. A lively programme was gone through commencing at 7 a. m. After a day of various sports and entertainments, there was a meeting as usual in the evening. It was presided over by Dr. W. Desai. A tribute of condolence was paid to the portrait of Dr. A. N. Sambare, one of the founders of the Union. At night various pieces in Urdu, Gujrati and English, were put on the stage. The Hindu students performed "Sonbhedra," a Marathi play. Two of the actors, Mr. Y. V. Mandalek and Mr. N. P. Bhasant deserve special mention. The managing committee, headed by their energetic retired tutor, Dr. Y. D. Gidh, and also Dr. Bhadkamker, were thanked for their making the jubilee a complete successs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE BORROWED PHOTOS.

Judgment in Long-pending Case.

CONSIGNED TO OBLIVION

Yesterday Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao were engaged in hearing the appeal in the photograph case—an offshoot of the Hoti Mardan case—in which Mr. Joseph McDermott, retired Superintendent of Police, Bombay, and a private detective, was fined Rs. 201 for cheating Mr. G. K. Devare, a photographer, by false representation, in that he took away the photos of one of the two young ladies who were alleged to have been abducted by the Chief of Hoti Mardan, to be used in the defence in the Chief's case.

The case has already been fully reported in these columns. The following were the grounds of appeal as stated by the accused :—

That your petitioner was tried by Mr. Kenneth McI. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of cheating, and convicted and sentenced on 7th November, 1912, under sec. 412 of the I. P. C., to pay Rs. 201; (a) that the lower Court erred in attaching any weight to the evidence of the complainant in the absence of independent material and substantial corroboration of such evidence ; (b) that it erred in underrating the significance in the case of the complainant's extreme deafness, especially as the representation on which the charge was based was on oral representation; (c) that the lower Court erred in placing any reliance whatever on the evidence of the witness, Talpade, the complainant's assistant ; (d) that the fact that the lower Court did not attach any weight to, and discredited, the evidence of the complainant's own brother, who had been called to corroborate the complainant, seriously affects the truth of the case for the prosecution; (e) that the lower Court's judgment is contrary to the weight of the evidence and of the probabilities in the case; (f) that the lower Court erred in holding that the alleged representation, even if made, had been fraudulently or dishonestly made; (g) that the lower Court erred, in holding that any wrongful loss had been caused to the complainant ; (h) that the lower Court erred in not holding that the wrongful loss, even if any, had been caused to the complainant, was so trivial that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of it, and so insignificant as to be undeserving of notice by any court of law ; (i) that the lower Court erred in holding that the offence of cheating was proved against the accused ; (j) that it erred in not drawing a presumption unfavourable to the complainant from his non-production of the registration receipt, relating to the complainant's alleged letter of the 15th February, 1912, to the accused.

Mr. Wadia having concluded his arguments, their Lordships, without calling upon Mr. Shah, for the Crown, to reply, delivered their judgment. Mr. Justice Heaton said :

"In this case the accused was convicted of cheating. It is alleged against him, and proved, that he went to Mr. Devare, and, representing himself to be the father of the girl whom Mr. Devare had photographed, obtained copies of the photograph. The Magistrate has written a very careful judgment and has considered the elements of weakness which, it is alleged, are to be found on behalf of the prosecution. The case has been argued before us, the evidence has been read, and adverse comments that a reasonable and skilful advocate could make have been made. But for all that we think the Magistrate is right. That being so, and as the case is not of any particular importance in itself, the sooner it is buried in oblivion the better. I do not think I need give any reason beyond those I have already given. It was argued that, even on the facts found, it could not be said that they fell within the definition of the offence of cheating. It seems to me that, on the facts found, it is as clearly a case of cheating as one could wish to have. We, therefore, confirm the conviction and sentence, and dismiss the appeal."

RIPON MILLS.

On a motion in the case of Rustomji Beheramji Jijibhoy vs. the Ripon Maunfacturing Company, Ld., Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court, yesterday, appointed the plantiff who was the mortgagee and had paid Rs. 18,00,000 on the security of the Mills, besides paying Rs. 50,000 as advances personally, to be the receiver of the Ripon Mills.

THE POLICE COURT.

CHEATING THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A Bengali Mahomedan named Omedulla Khail Haji (30) and Amin Wali Mahomed, were charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Inspector Smith, with cheating by personation, by dishonestly inducing the delivery of a money-order, and with aiding and abetting the offence.

The facts of the case, as deposed by Mr. Charles Probyn Smith, Superintendent of Town Post Offices in Bombay, the complainant, were that on the 3rd inst. a telegraphic money-order for Rs. 49 was received in the Bombay General Post Office from Silchar. The amount was payable to Hasanalli Jama Mia at Mustafa Khan, Bombay, who could not be found. Subsequently the Post Office issued the money-order on the 11th inst. through the same peon, who returned saying that the money had been paid. A couple of days later the police informed Mr. Probyn-Smith that the peon had been cheated and that Jama Mia had died at Mecca.

The evidence showed that the second accused had induced the first accused to represent himself as Jama Mia, and the former had signed the money-order as a witness. The superintendent of the Mussafarkhana was also present at the time the postman paid the money. A day later there was a quarrel among the pilgrims in which the first accused was concerned. During the fracas the superintendent discovered that the name of the accused was not Jama Mia but Omeyadalli. The police were then informed.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first said that he had committed the offence at the instance of the second accused, to whom the money had been paid. The second accused stated that he had done it in his cupidity for money.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60; or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid, the amount due to the Post Office was ordered to be paid them.

COCAINE CASE.

Kasia Ganoo and four others were arrested by Inspector Pandit of the Excise Department for being in illegal possession of cocaine. They were charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted them all. Kasia Ganoo was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, and the others were ordered to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

The theory that threatened men and pensioners live long receives support from a return just published showing the superannuation and retired allowances relating to the India Office. Quite a number of these gentlemen have been drawing allowances for over thirty years. There is one, an establishment clerk, who was drawing £550 salary in 1860, and, his services being then dispensed with on reorganisation, he was granted a compensation allowance of £367 a year, which he was still drawing in March last, 52 years later. Two clerks were superannuated in 1867: one is still drawing £700 a year and the other £202. Three men superannuated in 1877 on reorganisation have since been in receipt of £733, £498, and £498 per annum, respectively: another has drawn £524 since the following year. Two pensioners retired for ill-health in 1886 still defy the undertakers, as does another retired for the same cause ten years earlier.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Her Highness the wife of the Nawab of Rampur, who gave birth to a child a few days ago has died.

H. H. the Maharaja of Nabha has made a donation of a lakh of rupees to the Hindu University movement.

It is notified that the wastage allowance on spirit removed from distilleries in the Punjab is to be abolished with effect from April 1st.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab proposes to declare the new city of Dera Ghazi Khan a Municipality under the Punjab Municipal Act 1911.

The Prices Enquiry Committee are now engaged in preparing their report which should be presented to the Government of India within the next two or three months.

At the Conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Mr. J. A. Abbot, of Jhansi, has been elected president, Mr. Claridge, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. H. Barton as honorary treasurer.

The Punjab Government have been invited to send an exhibit representative of the Punjab to the annual Agricultural exhibition to be held at Bristol in July.

Experiments in poultry-breeding made at Pusa show the following five out of thirty-one breeds to be suitable for the country, (1) Buff Orpington, (2) White Wyandotte, (3) Chittagong, (4) Lakha Game, and (5) Mammoth Bronze turkeys.

The Simla Volunteers have arranged to have a a camp-of-exercise this summer. They have obtained the use of the football ground at Annandale, and will go through practical training from the 17th to 25th May.

A small commission from Queensland is now visiting India with a view to collect all available data regarding prickly pears, and to discover means for restricting the growth of this class of cactus in the colony.

It has now been arranged that the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council shall confer with the Public Services Commission when it arrives in Delhi, and that this conference shall be private. The Commission will not proceed to Simla as was at one time contemplated.

Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Moulmein, it has been declared an infected port, and that the plague regulations, issued by the Government of Bengal will be enforced in the ports of Orissa against vessels arriving from Moulmein.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, has sanctioned the pay of district officer of the rank of Lieutenant, serving with the R. F. A. Ammunition Columns in India, being increased from Rs. 265-12 to Rs. 335 per mensem, the 6th January.

This year, according to the liberal forecast there are 4,522,686 acres under cotton and the outturn is estimated at 910,000 bales. There has been a slight decrease in the area under cultivation this year as compared with the previous when 4,648,071 acres were under cotton.

The Committee appointed in Ceylon in connection with the proposed Tropical Agricultural College has decided to draw up a memorandum, putting the case for Ceylon in as strong a light as possible, and to circulate it before the next Meeting, which is fixed for the 28th instant.

A picturesque ceremony took place at Delhi on the banks of the Jumna on Friday morning when some 500 pundits and other leading Hindus assembled and presented to the Chief Commissioner garlands for transmission to the Viceroy, thus concluding the period of prayer which has been observed in Delhi by Hindus since the attack upon his Excellency.

The "Times of Ceylon's" London Correspondent telegraphed on the 10th instant as follows:—"Sir Henry McCallum, having considerably improved in health during the voyage from Colombo to France, decided to pay a flying visit to London, Dr. Thorton accompanying him, to consult Mr. James Mackenzie, the well-known heart specialist. Lady McCallum and family went to Costebelle on landing, where Sir Henry McCallum proceeds probably on Wednesday."

Concerning the doings of an obscure official in a village a Bengali correspondent has gone to the trouble of sending a long telegram complaining that "Huzoor," meaning the official, "is as free as air and fetterless as the spirits. He has not the slightest regard for constitution. He defies all human rules and authority." As if this were not enough, he tells us that in what the official has done "we have the spectacle of a feathered crow and the story of swollen frog."

The Secretary of State for India has decided that British officers of the Sappers and Miners Corps and Pioneer Battalions, who may be injured while employed on railway, public and military works, including roads under tender, Railway Administration, Public Works Department or Military Works Services are eligible for injury gratuities and pensions under paras 756 and 757 Army Regulations, India, Volume 1 ; unless they are employed under Civil Service Regulations in which case their claims would be dealt with under chapter 38 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The Sourabaya Nieysbland, of Java, relates an incident that took place recently on one of the outward-bound Mail boats. A young lady travelling in the second class was on her way to Java to join her husband, to whom she had been married by proxy in Europe. On board, she attracted the attention of a first class passenger, who was so taken up with her that he finally persuaded her to elope with him. They got off the ship in Singapore, with a portion of their baggage, and put up at a hotel. The expectant husband in Java was then informed by cable that the young lady intended to go through life with another. Two days later came the following reply:—"Agreeable ; have got engaged to Maria." The remarkable thing about this is that the lady to whom the deserted and easily comforted husband had become engaged was the sister of the man who had eloped with his wife !

Details have recently reached the office of the Geological Survey of India regarding the fiery eruption of a mud volcano on Foul Island, off the Arakan coast of Burma, in November, 1911. Flames rose to a height of 30 or 40 ft. for over 5 minutes suddenly subsided for 2 or 3 seconds, and then burned high again for a further 2 minutes. The whole sea was lighted up and great volumes of smoke were evolved which could be seen as clearly as in daylight—the eruption took place at night. The phenomenon, which is described as very beautiful was witnessed and worshipped by 20 or 30 Burmese villagers, who state that an eruption takes place on the island every fourth or fifth year. Foul Islands twenty-three miles off Blue Point at the mouth of the Kyeintali River. Beginning from early in 1908, eruptions also occurred along the line of reefs, which dot the southern portion of this coast along its entire length and prevented steamers from calling at Sandoway for three years.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

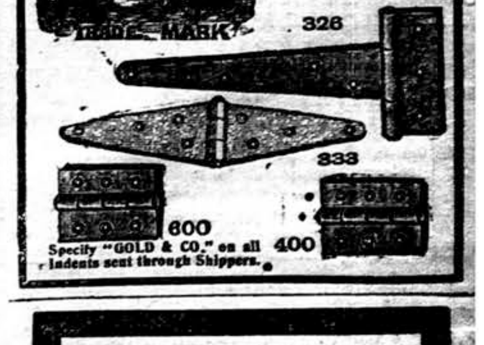
FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

No more Loaves
as heavy as lead, no more cakes as flat as pancakes, no more worry in the kitchen or disappointment in the dining room, if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."
Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is light and digestible instead of tough and doughy—you can even eat it as it comes from the oven, all hot and fragrant, instead of waiting until it is cold.
"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
is used one part to eight of ordinary flour.
Made by BROWN & POLSON, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for bread and dainty cakes, &c.

BURGOYNE
BURGOYNE'S
ONE SOLUTION
HAIR DYE
(JET BLACK).
IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AND
DEFIES DETECTION
Supplied in 7 Shades.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.
FOR PURITY

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT
Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.
KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.
It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.
PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1878.


Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE.
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Hamam Street, Fort.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

Per Bottle

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Rs.	a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4	0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5	0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Gaolonz, 4,755 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trierte, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain T. Spartnolieh, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons Captain N. Butler arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Arcadia, 3,412 tons, Captain J. Karberg, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Calicut with the same bottom cago.

The steamer Cuyahoga, 2,929 tons, Captain T. H. Albrethson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Batoum via Karachi, with a cargo of Kerosineoil in bulk.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain W. J. Cottrell, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo, 20 cases opium and 25 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugento......R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx ... ...Com'r Geo J Todd ......Spl Ser St
R I M S Harlinge...Comdr G H Gibson ......Troopship.
R I M S Dalhousie... ...Comdr Sharme...... ...... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 17.

Arcadia ....3513 Barcham............P & O Co
Barala.............1899 Butler ....M M & Co
Begum ....2143 Dooley..............T M & Co
Clan Sinclair......3231 Smith ....J F & Co
Canadian Transport ..2603 Ballantine ..W & A G & Co
Cuyahoga ......2929 Albrethson..... W and A G and Co
Dunrobin ....2419 Fare..........W & A G & Co
Faris...............717 Coates ......Arab Steamers
Gaolonz ....4795 Gillhuber...........A L S N Co
Hoseinee ....993 Richardson ....B P S N Co
India ....4193 Gordon...Shanghai...26-2...P & O Co
Kola ....510 Elton...............M M & Co
Koweit ....2333 Brewes..............Arab Str
Lightning................2122 Lesh ....M M & Co
Marmaris.........Com'r Mahlis ......Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer...........250 Nacola ....Persian Govt
Magna ....771 Meade ....M M & Co
Moshtari ....1110 Cottrell............ Bo and P S N Co
Nawab.................2041 Kass...................T M & Co
Nethenpark ....2804 Taylor...... ......
Noor-el-Bahr.......21 Mahomed ....Nacoda
Narazae ....8264 Gray..........Standard Oil Co
Sutherland........2277 Longstaff ......The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan..........698 Nacoola ....Nacoda
Phlegeton ....1999 Creagh ....I B P Co
Sialda....................8438 Johnstone ....M M & Co
Vadala....................2114 Lyas ....M M & Co
Vindobona ....2688 Spartnolich..........A L S N C

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEB 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Pentakota... .. 2209 Stewart .... M M & Co
B City of Glasgow.......4179 Finlay ...L'pool... 19 2 .. K N & Co
C&R Ariosto ....3750 Bradley.........J Finlay & Co
D&E Ravenfels.......3323 Kuckeu........W & A G & Co
F Lasna...........2665 Winsues.............T M and Co
H Lawoe...........1517 Boon ......Mauritius ....7-2... D Kandwaru
K Rabenfels ....2893 Steinert.........W & A G Co
M Chiltern Range......2718 Rea..........Hamburg ..... W & A G & Co
N Vorges ...2489 Rebel Barrow-in-Furness.......18-2... J Finlay & Co
O Umlata.............1661 Kessler..........W and A G and Co
P Werdenfels ....2791 Gosse ... .19-2 ..W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani ....1572 Hughes ..19-2...Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Inglemoor........2755 Stonehouse......Marseilles... Ralli Bro
2 Elysia...3998 Coverley...L'pool...23-2 ..W&A G&Co K N & Co
6 Catalone ....2416 Glover.......Antwerp... ..22-2... W & A G & Co
8 Rangoon Maru ......3189 Kamoshita...N Y Kaisha
9 Assaye..................4359 Cockman ....P & O Co
10&11 Arcadia.......3412 Koeber.......Calicut ..17-2 .. W & A G & Co
12 & 13 Egypt.......1207 Summers... ..London...22-2... P & O Co
14 Kasura........ ....501 King ....M M & Co
15 Gorjistan... .....2878 Paramor.....Antwerp...19-2 M M & Co
15 Barala......1899 Butler...Busreh . 20-2... M M & Co
16 Kinzo? ...1855 Schapp...Durban..1?-2 ..A Strandes

H W P D

Ponani ....582 Dawood ....Bo S N Co
Courland.....................763 Ebrahim ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Barala	Butler	Busreh, Feb 3
17	Gaolonz	Gillhuber...........	Trieste, Feb 2
	Vindobona	Spartnolich.........	Trieste, Jan 15
	Cuyahoga	Albrethson	Batoum, Jan 21
	Moshtari	Cottrell	Busreh, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Vadala..................	Coklin	Moulmein
	Clan MacGillivary.	Ridgway	Calicut

The steamer Arcadia Captain Karberg, obtained portclearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —

Steamer Ariosto for Hull, etc.
,, Mostari for Jeddah etc.
,, Lightning for Calcutta etc.
,, Ravenfels for Hamburg etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor liner s. s. Massilia outward bound passed the Suez Canal early morning on the 16th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Caledonien left Aden for Bombay on the 17th inst. and she is expected here on Saturday, the 22nd at daylight.

The P. & O. s. s. Himalaya left Hongkong at 1 p.m on the 15th instant.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg... ..	5	0	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	3	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING

ENGINEERING

AND

DRAWING

INSTRUMENTS, Etc.

ARTISTS'

MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates. Please write to the MANAGER,

"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas and copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PIANOS.

Horizontal Grands and Up right Grands.

We are Sole Agents for the following Pianos which are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian climate.

JOHN BROADWOOD'S

"The precise and expressive English piano."

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S

"The sweetest toned piano in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER

"The bright, brilliant and melodious Schiedmayer."

RICHD. LIPP'S

"The even and smooth flowing liquid Lipp piano."

STEINWEG'S

The noble and grand toned Steinweg."

MARCKS'

The worthy and reliable models which bear our own name and which have been known in India for forty years.

PIANOS HIRED at most moderate rates by the month or week.

PIANOS SOLD on easy monthly payments or against Cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 18th February, 1913.

THE BALKANS.

FOR a whole week, no or little news has come from the seat of war, and we are still left to conjecture in endeavouring to estimate the situation. Rumours even seem to have been scarce. The rumours that have been communicated to us in India, confirm the anticipation that the Bulgarians would endeavour to turn the fortified defences at Chatalja, and it is to be supposed that they have not been idle during the past few days. It has always been foreseen that if the Turkish army was fit for anything at all, Turkey's position would become all the stronger when the war was concentrated in Thrace. Acting on interior lines with the open sea behind them and their resources in Asia to draw upon, the Turks might have held a million troops at bay. But modern war is a business of mingled statesmanship and money. No one has suggested that the Turkish peasant has failed, or that the Turkish soldier is not just as willing to lay down his life now as in days gone by. But from the first encounter between the Turks and the Allies, it became evident that the difference between them lay not in the courage of their soldiers, but in the way in which the armies had been trained and now were led. It was the collapse of an army and of a State that the world witnessed at Kirk Kilisseh and in Epirus, and the conviction spread all over Europe that nothing the Turks could do, would alter the consequences of their initial defeats. Subsequent events very quickly strengthened this opinion, and a change in the map of Europe was seen to be inevitable. The Turks could by no possibility retrieve defeat. An army is the result of years of training and of national preparation for a struggle, and it was recognized by their best friends that the wisest course for the Turks to take was to acknowledge defeat, and to set themselves to develope the great resources and territories that remained to them in Asia.

These counsels prevailed, and the Turks, after a short and disastrous compaign, asked for peace. But that very weakness of Government, which had been lamentably conspicuous in the field, showed itself again in divided opinion at the capital. A revolution broke out. The older Ministers were thrust aside, and the generalissimo was shot, although this was really an accident. The admission of defeat was repudiated, and the determination to defend Adrianople at all costs was communicated to the conference of Ambassadors at London. But the party of Union and Progress, who again assumed authority at Constantinople, have themselves admitted the reasons of defeat. In their manifesto, the text of which has now reached India, they put the blame of the situation upon the Cabinet which had destroyed the warlike spirit of the army and the patriotism of the people. Whether or not their apportionment of responsibility is just, they have laid their finger upon the true cause of the events of the war. However it came about the Turkish army was not prepared for war, and the Turkish people were not ready for a great struggle, when the Allies began their attack. The strength of the Turkish position at Chatalja and the easinesss with which a well-trained force could have held it are revealed from the hesitation of the Bulgarians in making a frontal attack; but no natural advantages will make up in the long run for the lack of national spirit and efficiency, and that is just what the Committee of Union and Progress themselves have to deplore. For these reasons, we are inclined to credit the other important rumour of the week which is that the Turks have made a fresh appeal to the Powers for intervention. The present Cabinet know, as well as their predecessors, that they are fighting against overwhelming odds, and they have no expectation except of defeat and disaster in the conflict of the armies. Even the hope of getting easier terms from the Allies must now have disappeared. The terms are certain to be harder. The Allies will claim to be indemnified for the whole cost of keeping troops in the field since the failure of the negotiations—and they will be justified in doing so —in addition to pressing for compliance with their original demands; and the state of the Turkish empire will be by so much worse than before.

In these circumstances, we would respectfully ask our Mahomedan friends in Bombay, and in other parts of India to consider whether it is wise to encourage the Turks in further resistance. We can sympathize as the whole British empire fully sympathizes with our former friends and allies in the position in which they now find themselves. But the facts are these —that the Balkan nationalities have won, and that they are in a position to dictate terms to Turkey. The Powers are agreed that the terms are not unreasonable; and to put the matter quite plainly, no power in Europe, or in the world, except Russia, can do anything to modify the allies' claims. Russia will not herself interfere, and she will not allow anyone else to do so. In continuing the war, therefore, the rulers of the Turkish empire are putting further off the day of Turkey's restoration to health and power. A long course of training and of organization is necessary before the Turkish army can meet European troops, and before the Turkish State can again be admitted to the conferences of the Great Powers. The great majority of the English people hope that the rehabilitation of Turkey in the world's esteem will not be long delayed. A strong Turkey is necessary to England, and the feeling towards the Turks in the most influential circles in England is still as friendly as ever. The issue of this war has been decided; and the prolongation of hostilities is causing, so far as can be seen, nothing but ruin to Turkey, and anxiety to the civilized world. Of what use is it to send young peasants from Anatolia and from Syria, to be slaughtered at Chatalja or in Gallipoli? And of what use is it to send money from India except, indeed, to succour the wounded and to provide for the widows and orphans of the slain? There is a French saying, "It is magnificent but it is not war," which can be commended to those who urge the Turks to make further sacrifices, and who make sacrifice of themselves. The real sacrifice both for Turks and for devout Mohammedans is to face the situation bravely, and to admit, as the Young Turks themselves have done, that the reasons of their present adversity lie deep in their political constitution; and then, to set themselves to remedy the defects. It is with real relief that we see these views are beginning to prevail at Constantinople itself. The logic of events is often cruel, but it is never so cruel as it at first appears; and the recognition that Turkey's greatest need at the present time is to end the war, will be credited as an act not merely of statesmanship but of patriotism to the new Vizier. In this prudent course, we hope he will gain universal support throughout Islam; for by making peace now, both Turkey and the Caliph will all the sooner regain their position in the civilized world.

THE CHIEF RABBY. DR. HERTZ has been elected Chief Rabbi of English Jewry, and we hope that the immediate result will be the cessation of the ill-will and agitation that preceded the election. It is stated that a number of clerics openly stated that they would refuse to serve under him, if the choice fell upon Dr. Hertz, their preference being for Dr. Hyamson, who has acted in the Rabbinate for sometime. According to a writer in the "Standard," to hand by last mail, when Dr. Hertz was first mentioned as a probable candidate for the post of Chief Rabbi, it was thought incredible, and it was disregarded by the majority of the Jews in the community. When Dr. Hertz was taken to London as an applicant, it was freely stated that his candidature was an insult to the intelligence of the masses, particularly of the East-end—the backbone of the London community—and "to-day we are still reeling under the blow that has been dealt us by those in responsible positions in the United Synagogue who have offered us the affront of recommending Dr. Hertz as the Ecclesiastical Head of the Anglo Jewish community." If one of these gentlemen should be given a "call," said our writer, the election of appointment of either of them would not have roused the indignation to one-hundredth part of the extent it has done by the recommendation of Dr. Hertz. The Jews in the East-end, and in most of the large provincial towns, had quite decided that, whether an extra foreign Rabbi be imported or not, they were not going to have Dr. Hertz as their Chief Rabbi. If the Elders of the United Synagogue are determined to elect him in spite of their opposition, they will, they say make representations to His Majesty the King, and also to the House of Commons and the civic authorities that, at any function at which Dr. Hertz is asked to participate, he will only be acting as the Ecclesiastical Head of the Council of the United Synagogue, which is but a minute portion of the community." So far as we can learn, the only objection to Dr. Hertz is, that though he has done excellent work in South Africa and in America, he has no English experience, whilst Dr. Hyamson was for ten years principal Assistant to the late Chief Rabbi Adler, frequently deputizing for him, is a more learned man, is senior Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, and has acted since the death of the late chief. Our London contemporary was assured that if Dr. Hertz were elected, Dr. Hyamson did not intend to rest under the humiliation of a defeat in an election in which the votes are most unequally distributed; he would leave the country, for, he is not merely a Rabbi of profound learning and unique experience of Jewish community and ministry, he is a tried administrator and great lawyer. He has made law his special study, and holds the highest degree obtainable—that of LL.D. of the University of London.

THE UNIVERSITY AND EXAMINATION HALLS. WHILE Bombay authorities continue with their present dizzy speed to settle old questions of many years standing, one can imagine the time when their agendas will shrink to quite ordinary proportions, and they will finish their business in a paltry hour or two. Within quite a few meetings, the Bombay Corporation has disposed of two questions, over which it has wrangled and disputed, reported and "referred back" for long ages. It has now settled what is to be done with the Love Grove outfall; it has now decided how it will lay out the site of the Bhatia Bagh. Such a stupendous example has stung even the University Senate into activity and they have now come to a decision about the provision of a University Hall, a subject which we should say has troubled them for, roughly, quite ten years. Their decision now is to fall in with Government views on the subject, to contribute a lakh of rupees to the building of the New Science Institute, and in return have the use, whenever it is needed, of a large central hall, which for examination purposes will accommodate 800 persons. Thus altogether the University will have at its disposal accommodation in various places for about 1,800 examinees, and it is expected that this will suffice to meet its requirements for quite a long time. At the same time, it will be saved the annual bother, every year becoming greater, of finding a site for a *mandap* and of building the *mandap*, while also it will be saved an annual payment of some seven hundred rupees for the storage of furniture. Above all—and the Vice-Chancellor broke a silence of five years in order to emphasise this point—it will have done something definitely to encourage scientific research, a work which especially belongs to a University, and without which no University can lay any claim to be adequately performing its task. Yet in spite of these many advantages it was very difficult to persuade the members of the Senate to say farewell for ever to such an accustomed matter for debate, and twenty-six of them stoutly resisted the effort to dispose of it, which twenty-eight gallants successfully made. It was not altogether easy to follow the arguments of the minority, except that of Dr. Mackichan, which was delightfully plain. He objected to paying the Science College for what other colleges had been willing to give for nothing. We are happy that the more worthy sentiments of the Vice-Chancellor appealed to a majority, however small, and that there is a possibility that we shall not have to hear any more about examination halls for another ten or twelve years.

BURMA FRONTIERS. THE report on the administration of Burma, in its references to the Frontier States, shows the progress of the Southern Shan States during the past year to have been satisfactory. The peace of the border was not disturbed, and the year was, on the whole, one of prosperity. The same may be said of the Northern Shan States, which remained unaffected by the revolution in China. At the same time criminal cases increased in numbers and violent crimes were largely in excess of the previous year's figures. In the Chin Hills, the year also passed without events of importance and with the exception of a few minor incidents, relations with tribes across the border were friendly. The peace of the north-eastern border, it is mentioned with satisfaction, was undisturbed by the Chinese revolution, though it affected the trade in jadestone. Events in China caused much interest and some alarm in the districts bordering on that country, but the year passed quietly and a small affray was the only incident to disturb the peace of the border. On the Mekhong, relations with French territory were friendly and on the Siamese border, a meeting took place between the Assistant Superintendent and the Commissioner of Chiengwai, at which matters of common interest were discussed. In the Chin Hills, some transborder Kukis, who, in spite of protests, had settled in the Thawna Forest Reserve in the Upper Chindwin district, were disarmed and ousted without trouble occurring, but when the year closed, there was said to be considerable unrest among several villages on the border of the unadministered tracts in the main Chin Hills, owing to the non-payment of dues to their parent villages by Chins, who have crossed the border and settled in unadministered territory.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 6 p m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The death from cholera is reported of Mr. George Scott, the Assistant Manager of the Khandal Mill, on Sunday morning. After dining with his brother at the mill on Saturday night, he went to a theatre in Calcutta and became unwell on returning to Khandal. The illness was discovered to be cholera and he died a few hours later.

THE word "person," which is the subject of so much discussion just now in legal circles, is a word which has colloquially a very strong, though rather elusive, personality. We all know the inflection with which the maid announces "a young person to see you, m'm." The person in question is frequently an applicant for the situation about to be vacated by the speaker; in any case, something derogatory is implied. In the plural this implication is often absent, and you may speak of "a number of persons" without offence. But even here if you qualify them and speak of "several young persons," condescension is immediately detected. Then there are "superior persons," who themselves speak in mild dispraise of an aut hor or an artist as "rather a tiresome person, don't you think?" On the other hand, in, "quite a nice person," there lingers a trace of the old disdain.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The National Reserve Scheme.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 30.

It seems probable that the scheme, lately outlined by Colonel Seely, for the employment of the National Reserve, will be revised in some important details before it is finally published. A good deal of friendly criticism on the proposals has been received by the Army Council from those, whose position and knowledge of the movement which eventuated in the formation of the National Reserve, entitle their views to careful consideration. A conference has, therefore, been assembled at the War Office to consider the whole matter, and the first meeting was held yesterday. The rapidity with which the members of the National Reserve have gone on increasing has been in striking contrast to the difficulty experienced in keeping the Territorial Force anywhere near its established strength. This has now been fully recognised by the authorities, and the announcement made by Colonel Seely was probably more of the nature of a *ballon d'essai* than a final word in organization. The outcome of the conference will be awaited with interest. It will probably be some time before the results are made known, as there is a good deal of ground to be covered. Already the War Office have found it necessary to issue a warning on the subject of overlapping in enrolling men for the National Reserve, and this point doubtless will be further investigated, and steps taken to prevent men being taken on the strength, who are not in every way eligible.

TERRITORIALS.

The shortage of officers in the Territorial forces has led to many suggestions more or less practical, for increasing the supply, but the social attractions of Territorialism have not usually been put forward quite so boldly as in the following paragraph which I extract from the military news of a leading daily paper. "With a view of stimulating efforts to obtain men capable of filling the vacancies in the commissioned rank of the Territorial Force, a Territorial Officers' Dance Club has been formed, with headquarters at the Hotel Great Central. In connection with the club, a series of weekly dances will be held during the next three months for officers and their friends." Is it not rather a reflection on the patriotism of a nation that prides itself on its voluntary spirit, that it requires the stimulation of the two step to make it work?

AVIATION AND WAR.

One of the Italian pilots, who made regular flights in Tripoli during the war contributes an interesting account to a French paper of the difficulties that beset the path of a military aviator, and gives his views based on experience of three points of great importance on which opinion at present is a good deal divided. First he refers to the height to which it is necessary to rise when flying over hostile troops. At the beginning of the war the Italian pilots had to fly at altitudes between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, but they soon discovered that Mauser bullets were effective up to 4,500 feet. When, however, they tried keeping out of range, they found that it was impossible to carry out an effective reconnaissance from such an altitude. Even in the open country of Tripoli, where cover is scarce, it was difficult to distinguish troops from such a height, and impossible to recognise their formation or estimate their strength. The result was that the pilots generally descended to about 2,000 feet, and trusted to the not very accurate marksmanship of the Turks and Arabs to minimize the risk. He considers, however, that had they been subjected to accurate and well organised shots, it would have been impossible for reconnaissance to have been carried out from a height of less than 3,000 feet. So long, however, as there is moderate safety attainable at about 3,000 feet, it would seem from the experience of the military pilots and observers in the last manœuvres that both in England and on the continent, on a clear day, there is no great necessity for a nearer approach to earth. At this height individual carts can be seen, and horsed vehicles distinguished from motors Individual squadrons and companies marching along a wide road can be seen two or three miles off, though troops on narrow roads with high hedges may escape observation. Artillery can be distinguished from transport by the number of horses, and, as a rule, the gun itself can be seen. Bivouacs are easily seen, especially if waterproof sheet or blanket shelters are used. Except, therefore, under climatic conditions which in themselves would favour the safety of the aeroplane, it is not necessary to approach the ground closer than 3,000 feet to obtain valuable and satisfactory information. The shimmer in Tripoli would doubtless account for some part of the difficulty experienced by the Italian pilots, and allowance should be made for the different climatic conditions in applying the result of their experiences to other countries. The next point to which the Italian pilot refers is the possibility of fighting the enemy's aircraft by sending armed aeroplanes to attack them. As the Turks had no aeroplanes in Tripoli, the remarks of the Italian pilot are not based on practical experience, but he derides the idea that as a preliminary to reconnaissance, it would be necessary to use armed aeroplanes to seek out and destroy the enemy's aircraft. His view is that the problem of one aeroplane attacking another in the air is full of difficulties, and that it would always be comparatively easy for them to elude each other in the vastness of the air space. Incidentally, he seems to favour the idea that it is more advantageous to gain information for one's own commander than to prevent the enemy from obtaining intelligence of what is taking place on one's own side. It is not likely that this view will commend itself generally to military opinion. Carried to extremes it would reduce war to double dummy, a game with all the cards on the table. During the strategical reconnaissance it is doubtless unlikely that the number of air craft operating on both sides will ever be so large as to bring about a pitched battle in the air, but later on during the tactical reconnaissances it is equally unlikely that isolated combats of two or three machines a side will be unknown. The closer the opposing armies lie the greater the chances of collision. Whilst for the strategic reconnaissance, speed and range of action will be the dominant factor in deciding the type of machine, the tactical reconnoissance, will be carried out by aircraft in which speed and range have to a certain extent been sacrificed to protective armour and offensive armament. It is inconceivable that the army which has the better pilots and more numerous machines, will rest content with a mere exchange of information and not make serious attempts to destroy the hostile craft with their own. Fighting in the air will take place, probably with firearms. Ramming might be used as a last word, though it is not likely to become a popular method of attack. At close quarters it is possible to upset an aeroplane by the backwash from the propeller of the hostile machine, but to reach such close quarters connotes an unarmed adversary. The cumulative effect of these encounters between small numbers of combatants would be the command of the air for the side to which the balance of victories belonged. This would be assured not merely by the material damage in destruction of the enemy's machines, but by the moral effect on the nerves of the remaining pilots. The third point, on which the Italian pilot touches, is the efficacy of the aeroplane for offensive use with bombs. Whilst he acknowledges, and possibly somewhat exaggerates, the moral effect produced on the Arab forces in Tripoli, he considers that their actual effect has been greatly overestimated, and in this he is probably right. So long as aeroplanes depend on motion for stability, these must be a considerable latitude for error in the direction of any missile dropped from them. Lightness being essential, the number of bombs of a size sufficient to be effective, if rightly directed, is strictly limited. For offensive action of this sort, they cannot be expected to compete with the dirigible, which has the advantage of being able to hover over the object to be attacked, and has the storage capacity necessary for carrying effective explosives. Before very long we shall doubtless be able to read some of the experiences of the aviators in the Balkan War and gain further information from the result of practical experience in the field; there has, however, been no case of hostile collision in mid air, so that, as regards fighting values the experiences of the Bulgarian aviator will add but little to present our knowledge.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

The Duke of Bedford's article in the current "Nineteenth Century" on the Special Reserve is by no means pleasant reading, after all allowance has been made for the somewhat lurid colouring of the picture. The Duke knows the subject thoroughly, and his statements are all capable of verification from official records. The Special Reserve of 27 battalions was formed for a definite purpose, to provide "powers of expansion outside the limit of the Regular Forces of the Crown." It was to take the place of the 124 Militia battalions which were abolished under Lord Haldane's scheme, and to be in every way more efficient. In order to maintain the number, on paper, training has been reduced to a minimum, and special Reservists can take their training when and where they please. With men dropping in for training at any time during the year, it is obvious that with the meagre limit of time allowed anything like systematic and progressive instruction is impossible. The result has been that the men have no training to fit them for what they are supposed to be capable of doing on mobilization viz. take their position as first line troops, and at the same time all the modifications in training have failed to keep up the numbers. As the failure of the Special Reserves will materially militate against the complete mobilization of the Expeditionary Force, it will be seen that an important link in the chain of the Haldane organization is in a very weak and attenuated condition, and its early replacement by something more efficient is indicated if the organization as a whole is to prove a success when it is put to the test.

ADMIRAL MAHAN'S BOOK.

Admiral Mahan's latest book "Armaments and Arbitration" deals with a subject which, if not so much to the fore now as it was two or three years ago, is still of considerable interest. It is perhaps needless to say that he is not in favour of the substitution of law for force in the settlement of international disputes, and with examples drawn from recent history, he shows that such a change apart from its inherent impossibility would make for that improvement in the condition of the world which the ardent adherents of arbitration predict. In the matter of Cuba, for instance, in law, the United States had no possible justification for interference. Cuba belonged to Spain, and the administration of the island was a question of Spanish domestic policy. Had a court of arbitration been asked to decive, the decision must have been against America. But Cuba has gained. War and a breach of international law have been justified by the results. There would be vast changes in the map of the world, if it were to be rearranged on a basis of law, especially if the lawyers decided that territory acquired by conquest was not lawfully held. That is really the key to the whole question of armaments, and what Admiral Mahan says of the United States is of general application. The question for the United States, as regards the size of its Navy is not so much what it desires to accomplish, as what it is willing or not willing to concede. "The ever increasing armaments of nations is due not to a desire for war, but to the hope of attaining its objects without war, at least in the sense that the word has hitherto been applied. "War in modern conception and practice" says Admiral Mahan "is business, not fighting. It is carrying a point through the opponent's inability to resist. The less the fighting the better the business: just as in a campaign of actual war the manœuvring, which attains a result without fighting, by strategic disposition placing a superior force in a point of decesive vantage, is more creditable than the bloodiest of head on victories." The arguments that all wars are fought for gain, and that indemnities are harmful to the recipients are examined in the light of the history of the last half century or so, and it is perhaps needless to note that Admiral Mahan's conclusions differ widely from those arrived at by Mr. Norman Angell. The effect of the opening of the Panama Canal is discussed at considerable length, but the author is careful to avoid the question of preferential tolls. It would have been interesting to have had his views on the idea prevalent in America, that this way lies a wonderful future in the development of the Mercantile Marine of the United States, but the Admiral was doubtless well advised to omit from his survey a subject which to a certain extent is still "sub judice." The book is full of interest, and like all that Admiral Mahan has written, deserves to read carefully.

MONOPLANE GIFT.

The War Office have, this week, received the present of a monoplane, given by the International Correspondence Schools. In making the presentation Lord Desborough said that if the War Office were to show any desire to be helped in the matter of aeroplanes, he was sure that this country would not lag behind Germany, France and Italy, in the matter of private endeavour to assist in developing the aerial fleet. In accepting the machine on behalf of the War Office Colonel Seely jumped at the suggestion and said that he would certainly put an obstacle in the way of any patriotic donors. It is, therefore, probable that steps will shortly be taken to start a fund with a view to matters being placed on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present in the equipment of far Flying Corps. At the moment the Royal Flying Corps have a grievance; it has been ruled that as full pay includes a flying allowance it can only be earned on those days that officers actually put in a flight, either in an aeroplane or a dirigible. If this excluded only the days when either from bad weather it was impossible, or from private engagements it was inconvenient to fly, there would not be much to be said for the complaint, but as the inability to put in a flight frequently arises from the shortage of machines, as for instance last term at the Central Flying School, where there were only half a dozen machines for about 40 men—it is not surprising that the ruling, which does not appear in the published regulations, is not very favourably regarded by those to whom it applies. Evidently the "baboo," of the Pay Office is not an entirely Indian product.

ENVER BEY'S FAILURE.

ARMY OF SIXTY THOUSAND GONE ASTRAY.

Abortive Efforts by Turkish Transports.

PORTE GIVING UP HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

Austria Confronted by Slav Unity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 17.

There are increasing indications that the Turkish Government, in view of the growing confusion and discontent in the Army and the financial chaos which confronts it, is showing a greater disposition to abandon its uncompromising attitude and face the inevitable.

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* from Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier has been converted to his predecessor's view that the greatest need of Turkey is to end the war, and it is reported that he has suggested to the Embassies the possibility of surrendering Adrianople.

PORTE'S NEW PROPOSALS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Hakki Pasha, who bears further proposals to the Ambassadors in connection with peace in the Balkans, has arrived.

SOFIA, FEB. 17.

The Government has decided that the Foreign Consuls and subjects desiring to leave Adrianople shall be granted facilities to do so immediately.

BATTLE OF SCUTARI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 17.

A belated Turkish account of a fierce battle at Scutari on February 4th, in which the Montenegrins have already admitted that they suffered heavy loss, says that the army of sixteen thousand besiegers was completely defeated, leaving three thousand dead and wounded on the field, with six guns and quantities of ammunition.

MALTA, FEB 17.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" left here at one o'clock this morning.

THE LOST LEGION.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Uncensored telegrams from Constantinople indicate that the army of sixty thousand men, commanded by Enver Bey, has been a complete failure. Nothing has since been heard of the column. It is alleged that it landed at Eregli, but as the Fleet subsequently made vain attempts to effect landings at other points, the story of the expedition's success is doubted.

The most costly of the Fleet's efforts was the landing at Charkeui, where, of four thousand men who disembarked, only half escaped.

The Armada eventually made for Gallipoli, where a portion of the troops were landed to assist in the defence of Bulair lines, whence, according to refugees, over three thousand wounded were brought to Gallipoli. The Armada comprised forty-five vessels; but many of them were small, even Bosphorus steamferries being commandeered for the purpose.

[A telegram dated the 12th inst. stated that the greatest importance attached to the expeditionary column under Enver Bey, comprising about sixty thousand of all arms, who were safely landed at Eregli under the guns of the Fleet.]

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Tsar's Reply to the Emperor's Letter.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB 17.

It is understood that the Tsar's reply to the recent autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph is short and decisive. It refers to the long-standing friendship between Austria and Russia, but states that the Austrian attitude during recent years has impelled Russia to intimate her inflexible resolve to support the measures of her Slav brothers. At the same time the Tsar anticipates that means will be found to maintain peace, having regard to the essential bases of Austrian policy in the Balkans.

BERLIN, FEB. 17.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declines to agree that Prince Hohenlohe's mission has failed. It rather thinks that an exchange of views will facilitate the solution of the Balkan problem.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

The Ottoman Consul-General, Bombay, has received the following telegrams:—

Babali Stamboul 15th February.—"On 14th inst., 16,000 Montenegrins having attacked our position at Tarabosh and Bardiza, were routed at the end for a few hours' battle, leaving behind more than 3,000 killed, six guns with ammunition and a considerable number of horses."

SUBLIME PORTE, FEB. 15.

Our vanguards at Tchataldja are active. The enemy occupies the height in the north-east of Akalan, and tries to oppose with artillery the Turkish movements. At the left our column maintains its position, and advancing towards Surgu-Muftikeny, has forced the enemy to retreat in the direction of Haradj-Tchiflik. The village Ormanli is occupied and fortified by us. There has been no new feature for some days from Boulair. News from Bulgarian sources concerning the six Turkish divisions, is absolutely false. Adrianople defends itself heroically. This place was calm on the 13th and 14th instant.

THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

Denial that News has been Withheld.

CHRISTCHURCH (NEW ZEALAND), FEB. 17.

Commander Evans declares that he has no further information to impart, and that absolutely nothing has been held back.

The "Terra Nova" is now practically deserted. The men have been paid off, and the officers and scientists are packing their specimens and records.

INDIAN STUDENTS' LIBRARY.

Mock Law Trials by Retired Judges.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

In connection with the installation of the Law Library for Indian students, arrangements have been made to hold periodically mock trials, presided over by retired High Court Judges, the arguments being put by students.

RAINS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 17

There have been good rains in Victoria and other States.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

United States Refuse to Interfere.

SHORT-LIVED ARMISTICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.

"Hands off Mexico at present," is the decision reached by President Taft after a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet.

An official statement disclaiming the suggestion of intervention by the United States was subsequently issued.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.

In consequence of the efforts of the diplomatists in Mexico, an armistice has been arranged until eight o'clock on Monday evening.

A neutral zone round the Legations has been defined meanwhile.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.

The armistice in Mexico has been abruptly terminated, and fierce fighting has been resumed.

THE NEW CHIEF RABBI.

Appointment of Dr. Hertz of New York.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Dr. Hertz has been elected Chief Rabbi of Britain.

Dr. Hertz was for many years at the head of an important congregation in South Africa and has since been in New York.

[A correspondent writing to the "Times" of Jan. 9th says:—

The election to the Rabbinate in succession to the late Dr. Adler, which has occupied the attention of the Jewish communities throughout England, was to be solved next Sunday. On that day the selection committee of the Rabbinate Conference are to meet at the private residence of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild to nominate one of the three candidates who have come forward. It is now understood, however, that the Selection Committee have not come to an agreement. Not the least influential of the Jewish community has been opposed to the candidature of Dr. Drachman, strongly favouring Dr. Hertz's nomination. It is said that the opposition to Dr. Drachman is due to his too rigid orthodoxy. He will allow himself to be nominated only by the whole of the committee, and will by no means enter into a contest with the two other candidates, Dr. Hertz, and Dr. Hyamson. The only solution possible, but not probable, is that the opponents of Dr. Drachman, who are believed to be in the minority, will convert his supporters to their views. Unless that happens, the meeting will be obliged to break up without result.

On the 15th January the "Times" published the following statement:—We are informed that at the meeting of the selection committee of the Rabbinate Conference, held at Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's house on Sunday, it was decided to suggest to the elective body that of the two gentlemen mentioned in the resolution of the committee in June last—Dr. Hertz and Dr. Hyamson—Dr. Hertz is to be preferred. The selection committee had before them at their meeting in June last the names of six gentlemen who had expressed their willingness to accept the office of Chief Rabbi. It was resolved at that meeting that two of these names, those of Dr. Hertz and Dr. Hyamson should be submitted to the elective body, and that Dr. Drachman should be invited to come over from America. It was further decided that if Dr. Drachman accepted the invitation, a further meeting of the selection committee should take place. The selection committee felt that, although it was desirable to avoid a contest, great irritation might be arroused if only one name was sent up, as the electors might have thought that all opportunity of choice was taken from them. That anticipation proved to be erroneous, for there has been a general expression of opinion in the Jewish community that it would have been better if only one name had been submitted. As Dr. Drachman came over and preached in England, the further meeting of the selection committee was held on Sunday in accordance with the resolution passed in June last. Dr. Hertz is a Rabbi of high qualification. He was for many years in South Africa at the head of an important congregation; and he has since been the head of an orthodox congregation in New York. He is a preacher of great power and an able organiser, as was shown during his residence in South Africa. It is anticipated that he will be a fitting representative of the Jewish community in matters of general public importance, and that he will also be fully qualified to deal with the problems which are of special importance to the foreign Jewish element.]

DISORDER IN MANCHURIA.

Urgent Representations by Russia.

LONDON, FEB 17.

A message from St. Petersburg to the *Times* states that urgent Russian representations have been made in Peking with regard to Chunchuse depredation in Northern Manchuria. China has been informed that if she is unable to supress the disorder Russia will be compelled to take the law into her own hands.

PERSIAN FINANCE.

Joint Advance by Britain and Russia

TEHERAN, FEB 17.

It is understood that Britain and Russia are prepared jointly to advance Persia £400,000. The terms have not yet been settled.

RUSSIAN DEFENCES.

Increased Grants voted by the Duma.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 16.

The Army and Navy Committee of the Duma has passed increased credits for the Artillery, and to perfect national defence.

DAVIS LAWN TENNIS CUP.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Since Britain's victory in Australia, the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Competition has become a great international event. Canada, America, Australia, France, Germany and Belgium, are already certain competitors for 1913, while there is a possibility that there will be yet more challengers.

CHINESE SEA CUSTOMS.

PEKING, FEB. 17.

The returns of the Maritime Customs for 1912 show that the revenue was the largest on record, amounting, as it does, to £6,096,629.

BANK OF BURMA

High Court Trial of Directors and Manager.

CHARGES OF CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

The Bank of Burma case commenced to-day at the special sessions of the Rangoon Chief Court, beofre Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury.

Messrs. G. S. Clifford, A. C. Strachan, and Mower, were charged on three counts: (1) With having on October 13th, 1911—Strachan as general manager and the other two as directors—by means of a false balance-sheet, a false director's report, and by false advertisements, dishonestly induced Maung Tin Baw to deliver a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Bank; (2) with having on the same date dishonestly induced Mr. J. Cumming to deliver a sum of Rs. 40 to the Bank; and (3) with having dishonestly induced Mr. N. Mitter to deliver a sum of Rs. 100 to the Bank, and thereby committed an offence of cheating under sec. 420, I.P.C.

Mr. Giles, for Clifford, took objection to the charges in respect to cheating by means of false advertisements. There was absolutely no evidence justifying the District Magistrate putting these words in the charges.

Messrs. Deglanville and Coltman made similar objection on behalf of the other two accused.

Mr. Rutledge said that at the present stage the objections were absolutely premature.

His Honour directed that the charges be amended by striking out the part relating to false advertisement.

The three accused then pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Rutledge opened the case for the Crown, which occupied the whole day. He said that the questions the jury would have to ask themselves were: (1) Were the statements made in the balance-sheets and in the directors' report false to the knowledge of the accused; (2) if so, they knew this to be so, would the three persons mentioned in the charge have parted with their money to the Bank?

Counsel went into details of the case and will resume to-morrow.

A revolt of the Chinese Soldiery in and around Tengyeh is reported to-day, wires *Rangoon Gazette's* correspondent from Myitkyina. Towns are being looted and merchants are advised not to despatch goods from Myitkyina or Bhamo.

THE "DUBLINS" IN MADRAS.

Citizens' Public Welcome of the Regiment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

The public reception accorded by the residents of Madras to the 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, this morning was a unique function in the annals of this historic city.

Among those present was the veteran officer, Col. Tabuteau, an old officer of the Madras Fuisliers, who appeared in his uniform, wearing decorations of the Indian Mutiny on his breast.

At 7-30 a. m., the regiment formed up in front of Munro's statue, and immediately on his Excellency's arrival the trooping of the colours began.

In the absence of the Sheriff of Madras, the Hon. Sir Ralph Benson, Judge of the High Court, read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras, to which Lt.-Col. G. Downing, commanding the regiment, replied, reminding his hearers that the Regiment was the present-day representative of the old Royal Madras Fusiliers. Their hearts were stirred by the pleasant thought that Madras was as eager to-day to welcome her old Corps, as she had been on the 22nd of February, fifty-four years ago, on its return from the Relief of Lucknow.

His Excellency presented a cup to the Officers' Mess, which had been subscribed for, by the citizens of Madras. In doing so, Lord Pentland said:

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

"I should like to express how heartily the residents of Madras concur in the action which has been taken by the Committee, who are present here to-day to welcome your Battalion back, to what Col. Downing has so aptly called the "City of the birth of the Battalion"; and it falls to me, and I deem it a privilege, to offer to the Regiment, in the shape of this cup, a lasting memento of this impressive occasion, in recognition, not only of the gallant services of your Regiment to the country, but also in recognition and in memory of your close connection with this city. So close, indeed, is that connection that the history of your Regiment and your Battalion is practically the history of the City of Madras."

His Excellency then gave a short history of the Regiment, and, continuing, said: "Your history is written in the glorious roll of battle honours on your colours. Since those days, as Col. Downing has reminded us, the Regiment has retained its distinguished reputation. With great pride, therefore, and pleasure, the residents of Madras welcome the Battalion here to-day.

"It is a regret to many of us that the Sheriff of Madras, the leading member of the community in this city, is not able to be present to read the address, but we are singularly happy and proud that his place should be taken by Sir Ralph Benson, who has not only acted as Vice-Chairman of this Committee, but is himself an Irishman, of whose relationship we will be proud, and who is well-known in this presidency for his long and distinguished services here."

Turning to Col. Downing, his Excellency said: "You will, I am sure, believe that the action taken by the residents and the Committee has the hearty and general concurrence of all the inhabitants. You meet here under the shadow of a distinguished officer of your own Regiment; and you now go to discharge the important and pious duty of marching to the statue of General Neill, which stands at no great distance away. The residents of Madras welcome you heartily to their city. They are confident that during your stay here your Battalion will add to its distinguished record, and will place the residents of Madras under an increased claim upon that gratitude by their conduct and bearing.

I have great pleasure, on behalf of the Committee, to present to the Officers' Mess, as a memento of this occasion, the cup which is before you; and I understand that another cup (the Football Challenge Cup, is being presented this evening. This will convey to all ranks, the heartiness of welcome which is now tendered to your Battalion."

The ceremonial being concluded, the Regiment marched to General Neill's statue on Mount-road. The sergeant-major, attended by two senior non-commissioned officers, bearing a floral wreath, were stationed at the foot of the statue, and Colonel Downing, laying the wreath in position, said: "On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, I place this wreath at the feet of the Colonel who served in the Royal Madras Fusiliers from 1833 to 1857, and led the Regiment through the Indian Mutiny, falling himself at the Relief of Lucknow, as a token of our ever-enduring regard and admiration of his glorious career."

After saluting the statue, the Regiment marched back to barracks.

MISS CORLASS' SUIT.

Evidence by Complainant's Husband.

REHASHED MUSIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The damage suit that Miss Georgie Corlass has brought against Mr. Maurice Bandmann for Rs. 18,000, for alleged wrongful dismissal, was resumed before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri.

Mr. Warwick Major, husband of the plaintiff examined, corroborated Miss Georgie Corlass' account of their negotiations in Colombo with Mr. Bandmann, and the alleged promise that she could have nights off during the tour. Mr. Bandmann had said that the part of Angele in "The Count of Luxemburg" was too heavy vocally for witness' wife. Witness had replied that what she lacked vocally she could make up in dancing. The big thing in the part was the staircase walk. In October 1912 witness had visited Calcutta, but denied that he had objected to the music of "Night Birds." Witness had only heard in Court that the other side had offered to cut out portions of the part of Ilka. He did not arrive in Calcutta a day before she was dismissed. An actress dismissed in Calcutta could not get employment there, but would have to go to London or New York.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garth, Mr. Major stated that during his second conversation with Mr. Bandmann in Bombay, he had not noticed that the latter was looking much thinner, though Mr. Bandmann had said he was feeling seedy. Witness could not call himself an expert musician. He had earned his living by it for several years, but he was self-taught. As a boy his voice was soprano, but it did not return after breaking. He had first produced a musical piece in 1897 or 1898, at Oldham. When first engaged by Mr. Bandmann, he was the latter's business manager on £3 a week and commission. Eventually he became Mr. Bandmann's musical director and producer.

Question: How many keys can you play?
Answer: Any key.

Your connection with Bandmann was not very successful?

I should say it was very successful. I don't think he will impugn my ability.

While your wife was playing in the company you were the musical director. Did you have any trouble with her?

No.

Is it not true that you used to quarrel with her at rehearsals?

If my wife was doing anything wrong at the rehearsal I would call her up as I would any other lady of the company.

I put it to you that you had frequent quarrels with your wife at rehearsals.

It is not true. I was sent from that Company to manage another.

Mr. Stamford came out to succeed you?

No, he came out with the Pierrots. He succeeded me I would not say he is an expert musician. He is a better musician than I am.

Witness agreed that when a company of the kind went out to the East, it was almost always necessary to alter the piece to suit the company. While he was there it was invariably done. He did not think the music of which his wife complained could be altered so that she could sing it well. It was outside her contract. It might have been reasonable for her to have written to Mr. Bandmann to offer to play the part if it were cut, but she was not called on to do so.

Mr. Alec Marsh, examined, said: I have been a teacher of music since 1886. From 1887 to 1890 I was in the Avenue Theatre in London, playing the principal roles in comic operas. I was also commanded to sing before the late Queen Victoria at Balmoral. I know the part of Ilka in "Night Birds." A *prima donna*, sona soprano, a very highly trained voice is required to sing the part. I know Miss Corlass' voice. It was quite impossible for her to sing the part. I was asked by Mr. Major to give an opinion and I went to "Night Birds." I followed the music as far as I could.

Was the character of the music the same as in that book?

It is very much like excellent curry made out of a leg of mutton which the cook had been told to roast. It had some flavour of mutton about it.

Court: Did that in any way do justice to Strauss's production?

In my view, in no way. There was a great deal spoken that should have been sung.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Garth.

Did you tell Mr. Stamford that they kad done marvels with the piece?

Yes.

And that you had a most pleasant evening?

Yes.

Do you think Miss Corlass was entitled to throw up her part because she could not laugh the laughing song well?

She was in danger of her reputation according to my standard or Mr. Bandmann had no right to attempt to play that piece. If a manager advertises a London success and then cuts out parts and alters it materially without giving notice to the public, he is certainly deceiving the public.

The Court here rose for the day.

A SEDITIOUS ARTICLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 17.

The security of Rs. 2,000 deposited sometime ago by the "Jhangsial," an Urdu newspaper in Lahore, has been forfeited for having published an open letter soon after the Delhi outrage, condemning the act, but speaking highly of the courage and pluck of the perpetrators, which, if better directed and employed, might have made them heroes in any country.

A DERAILMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SILIGURI, E.B.S. RY. FEB. 17.

The following message has been issued by the District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, dated Siliguri (junction of E. B. S. and Darjeeling Himalayan Railways), 16th February:—

Owing to the derailment of a ballast train near Belakoba station this morning, the up Darjeeling mail and 15 up passenger train had to be transhipped, and they reached Siliguri about five hours late. The line was cleared at 12-15 p.m.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The *Englishman* states that when the South Indian Railway extension to Mannar is finished, there will be two services daily of mail and passengers between India and Ceylon, and elaborate steps are being taken to cope with the rush of traffic.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Elementary Agricultural Education.

THE WAQF BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEB. 17.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, with Sir G. F. Wilson, Vice-President, in the chair. Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. Maung Mye, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and Mr. Swernier, were present.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to the Hon. Mr. Rayaningar Venkatarangar's question regarding the expenditure of a portion of the Imperial Durbar grant of 50 lakhs a year on Agricultural education, said:

"(a) No portion of the annual grant of 50 lakhs announced at the Imperial Durbar of 1911 has been allotted for schools which exclusively devote themselves to the teaching of agriculture. Elementary curricula, however, now generally contain nature study and simple lessons dealing with crops, cattle, etc., calculated to impart the kind of instruction described in paragraph 21 of the Government of India's Resolution on Education, of March 11, 1904. These curricula were followed in the primary schools for the extension and improvement of which (as well as for the extension of the principle of free education) 30 lakhs were allotted out of the abovementioned grant.

(b) The 'Government of India is not aware of the existence in the country of schools of agricultural of a strictly elementary character, nor of any likelihood of such schools being brought into existence in the near future. A school of agriculture was, however, opened in Poona in 1910 for boys between 13 and 16, who had passed the fourth Marathi Standard, and it is proposed to start similar schools in the Southern Marahata Country, Sind, and posibly Gujarat.

Sir Robert Carlyle, replying to Maharaja Nandy, said that no decision regarding the architecture of Delhi has been arrived at.

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to the Hon. Sir G.M. Chitnavis' question, regarding cattle survey, said:—No reply was received from the Inspector-General, and his office was abolished last year. In the meantime, the cattle question was discussed by a conference held in the United Provinces in 19090. A memorandum on the cattle of the Central Provinces was prepared by Mr. Standen, C.S., on the basis of notes prepared by the late Mr. Jethiji, Civil Veterinary Department, and a report on cattle and dairying in the Punjab was issued by Mr. Stow, C. S. On receipt of these reports the Government of India advised local governments that the preparations of technical surveys should be preceded by the collection of general information, somewhat on the lines followed in Mr. Stow's report, and it is understood that reports on these lines are under preparation, but it is not known when they will be ready for publication. Copies of the reports by Messrs. Standen and Stow are placed on the table.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis asked: Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received any information from the Secretary of State regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the India Office finances. If the answer be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay on the table any official paper, or papers, which may be available on the subject for the information of the Indian public? Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to suggest to his Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State the advisability of appointing an official of Indian financial experience and conversant with the financial policy of the Government of India, and an official Indian from the commercial community?

The Hon. Mr. Gillan replied: Government is not in a position to make any statement on this subject.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's report on the Extradition Bill, and said that he would reserve his remarks till the next meeting.

Mr. Ali Imam presented the Select Committee's report on the Administrator-General's Bill and the Official Trustees' Bill.

Mr. Jinnah moved that the Bill to define the rights of the Mussalman subjects of his Majesty to make settlements of property by way of gift in favour of their families and descendants be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon. Mr. Wheeler, the Hon. Mr. Carr, the Hon. Mr. Eales, the Hon. Mr. Saunders, the Hon. Sir William Vincent, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi, the Hon. Nawab Saiyed Muhammad the Hon. Mr. Qumrul Huda, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Arthur, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the mover.

Mr. Jinnah explained that since March 1911 the Bill had been before the country and its principle had been accepted. He thanked H. E. the Viceroy for giving him an opportunity to pilot the Bill through the Council.

Mr. Ghuznavi followed, and in the course of his speech said: No Mussalman, as I understand our laws, can make a "waqf" of any description, of an unlawful property. In clause 2, sub-sec. the words "immovable property" are made to include stocks, shares and securities, which necessarily include also interests, or may include lands acquired by money accrued from interests, which is not lawful. In the circumstances, I would urge upon my friend to exclude these from the scope of his Bill.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan supported Mr. Jinnah's motion.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

The Hon, Mr. Ali Imam in supporting the motion that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, said:—I wish to explain to the Council what the attitude of the Government of India is towards this legislative measure. We have known for long that the Mahomedans of India, as a community, have held strong views on the Privy Council decisions, which this Bill is intended to overcome. Representations in various forms have reached us, clearly indicating that Mahomedan opinion in this country has been gathering in volume and strength against, what it considers to have been, an innovation on Islamic jurisprudence. Opinions of Mahomedan lawyers of considerable repute have mostly ranged themselves on the side of the popular view. The Rt. Hon. Amir Ali and Dr. Abdul Majid, in England, Shamsul Ulama Mohammad Yusuf of Calcutta, the well-known savant, Shamsul Ulama Shibli Numan of Lucknow, and many others of much learning in Islamic jurisprudence, do not accept, I put it most deferentially, the correctness of the case. Apart from individuals of such distinction, public bodies and institutions like the Moslem League and various others have pronounced strongly in favour of restoring the Mahomedan law in this country to the position which, in their opinion, it occupied before these decisions were given. Then again, an examination of the texts and authorities largely relied upon by Mahomedans all over the world seems to favour the view that the cry raised against a narrow interpretation of the Law of Waqf is not without justification. These authorities obviously support the contention that the doctrine dealing with the creation of a Waqf in favour of one's own family or descendants forms an integral portion of the Mahomedan law and that Waqf, as a family settlement, is recognised by all the schools of that law. There appears to be agreement in the principle with some variations as to the mode of creating such trusts. In fact, Mohammadan jurists of eminence have not only recognised the validity of such a settlement, but also its merit as an act of grace in the eyes of God, from which sanction to the creation of such a waqf has been deduced. A reference in the original of such high authority as the "Fortawa Alamgiri Raddul Mukhtar" and "Headaya" will leave no room to doubt that the principle of the Bill before the Council, as contained in its clause 3, is based on a correct juridical notion of the Mussalman. In short, the practice which the Bill is intended to validate is, to the best of my information, not only commonly in vogue in Turkey, Egypt, portions of Africa and Persia, but has also received State recognition in those countries whose law courts accept the question as a settled principle of Mahomedan jurisprudence. Since the introduction of the Bill by Mr. Jinnah, it has been before the country and has been favourably received by Mahomedans so far as its main principles are concerned. I may congratulate the hon. member on the large consensus of opinion that is in favour of the main principle of his Bill. It may be that waqf-au-lad is repugnant to the critical sense of the modern lawyer as an encouragement to the creation of perpetualities, but if we are to allow the Mahomedans in this country the enjoyment of their personal law, their liberation from the restraints imposed by the decisions of the Privy Council is a measure which the Government of India is not disposed to oppose. In the circumstances, we are willing to give our support to a short declaratory act validating waqfs of the character and under the conditions contained in clause 3 of the Bill, which also safeguards the position of the Mussalmans of the Hanafi sect in the matter of creating a waqf. As regards the rest of the clauses of the Bill, I confess that I consider them not only unnecessary but open to objection. Clause 4, for instance, imposes certain obligations, which in some cases may be considered as unreasonable restrictions on the power of a Mahomedan to create a waqf under the existing law. It is not necessary to execute a deed or register it for certain forms of waqf by a Mahommadan. The dedication of a prayer carpet to a mosque or a pair of silver lamps to a shrine will be invalid, if the provisions of clause 4 are not complied with. But this will clearly be an encroachment on the Mahomedan law which may be considered hardly justifiable. Similarly these clauses of the Bill are unnecessarily restrictive and cumbrous. The principal reason why the hon. member has embodied them in his Bill is to prevent fraud on creditors, but one may be permitted to urge that the question of registration and the matter of fraud on creditors are sufficiently protected by the existing law. There is also safety in the very clear provision of the Mahomedan law itself as regards waqfs that are fraudulent. The "Fatawa Alamgiri" on the authority of Mahrul Fack, has laid it down beyond any cavil that a waqf with a view to defeat or delay creditors will be avoided to the extent of the debt existing at the time of the creation of the endowment, provided there is no other property to satisfy the debt in question. The same principle is emphasised by the Raddul Mukhtar and other authorities. Then again, some of the very weighty and responsible opinions that we have received on the Bill do, not favour the inclusion of the provisions. In the circumstances no case seems to have been made out for the imposition of restrictions, which somewhat infringe the free observance of the Mahomedan law and introduce a procedure of much complication and elaborate enquiry by officers of the Registration Department, falling outside the scope of their ordinary function, and for which they are not known to have any special qualification. The Government of India is therefore unable to accept these clauses. With this clear and distinct reservation, I welcome the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee, where I may assure the hon. member, it will receive very careful consideration.

SIR C. EBRAHIM BARONETCY.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam introduced the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy Bill, and said:

I move for leave to introduce a Bill to settle the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The necessity for the creation of a trust to uphold the dignity of this hereditary title is obvious; but, as the ordinary law of perpetuity is a bar to the making of a settlement of the kind that is desired, the object cannot be achieved without any act of legislature. There have been instances in the past where the recipients of similar honours have successfully approached this Council. The present Bill has been framed generally on the lines of previous enactments dealing with the same kind of relief that is sought by the present measure. The scheme of the trust is somewhat different from those of the preceding ones, but its redeeming feature is that the bulk of property, for the time being, included in the settlement, will be periodically set free and replaced by other properties of an equal value. This saves the Bill from the impolicy of removing immoveable property permanently from the market. An apprehension has been felt that the properties proposed to be settled by the Bill might prove inadequate to maintain the dignity of the title in time to come. A clause has, therefore, been added, giving power to supplement to a limited extent, and is made exercisable only once. I may further add that the Bill has been settled in concert with Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's legal advisers and the Government of Bombay. Before concluding my observations, I wish to express my gratification at the presence in this Council of my hon. colleague, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, himself a distinguished Indian and a son of the Baronet with whose name this Bill is associated. The City of Bombay may well be proud of the brilliant record of its commercial enterprise and industrial development, but it may justly be said that record is the more luminous for having the honoured name of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim on its pages. He has been in the forefront of the movements that have quickened into life the instinct for commerce and industry in this country. He is, indeed, a stalwart figure among the the pioneers, but the efforts that have crowned with so much success in his profession, have found no less expression in princely contributions to public charities and large-hearted munificence, which have endeared him to his countrymen and earned for him the great distinction which it has pleased his Sovereign to confer upon him.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, 25th inst.

CALCUTTA'S TRADE.

Considerable All-round Increase.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The monthly Customs returns for January show that the imports were higher in Calcutta by 156 lakhs than in the corresponding month last year, and the exports increased by 220 lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods showed a big rise in imports, and it is interesting to note that these goods have expanded in ten completed months of the financial year by 488 lakhs.

Shipments of jute increased by 110 lakhs, of jute fabrics by 88 1-2 lakhs and of tea by 9 1-2 lakhs.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY CAMP, DEHRA DUN, FEB. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy's health has much improved. The wound is very nearly healed.

DELHI, FEB. 17.

The following additional sums have been placed at his Excellency the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes, as a thank-offerings on the occasion of his first public appearance since the attempt upon his life:—

The Bahawalpur Durbar, Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs 4,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, Rs. 2,000; Lala Paresnath Singh of Meerut, Rs. 50. These sums will, for the present, be credited to Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

The Bahawalpur Durbar have placed a further sum of Rs 5,000 at Lord Hardinge's disposal for any suitable charitable fund his Excellency might name; and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 for her Excellency Lady Hardinge's General Charitable Fund.

BENGAL BETTING ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The Betting Act to be introduced in the Bengal Council on March 15th will, it is stated, make all betting, except the betting on the racecourses, illegal. It will entirely stop betting at the town offices, stop cotton-gambling, rain-gambling, and will also stop sweepstakes, except those run by private clubs.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEFENCE.

Murray River Lands.

VICTORIAN IMMIGRATION.

THE ABORIGINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 3.

An informal ceremony took place at Cockattoo island on 25th ultimo, when the dockyard establishment there was handed over to the Federal Government, but the handing over the keys was an incident of the proceedings. Something that was of much more practical value was the laying of the keels of the cruiser Brisbane and two destroyers. The keel of the torpedo boat destroyer Derwent was first laid by Mr. Griffiths, then the Torrens was similarly planted by Mr. Kidd (vice-chairman of the Dockyard Board), and finally Senator Pearce "well and efficiently welded together" the two first plates of the protected cruiser which will be named Brisbane. Senator Pearce, who was enthusiastically received, said:—"It must be with a glow of pride that those present witnessed the commencement of an Australian fleet. We feel that we are beginning to do our duty." It was only a small commencement, he continued, but he reminded them that while critics had called this Australian undertaking a mosquito fleet they must remember that the British fleet of which they all were now so proud had originated in a fleet, of galleys, and not in a fleet of Dreadnoughts. They believed that Australia could develop in the same way, but it was just as essential for Australia to build its own warships as it was to man them. He, and the Government, of which he was a member took pride in the fact that it was they who had determined that Australia should build its own warships. There were people who said the destroyers could not be built in Australia. There were others who ridiculed the idea of Dreadnoughts being built here, but he felt safe in asserting that the time was not far distant when it would be quite possible to build even Dreadnoughts. The Minister pointed out that in the past they had had laws in Australia which had conflicted with the wishes of other nations, but those laws had been respected because of the protection they had enjoyed from the British navy. Now the time had come at which they should accept their own responsibility. In the past it had been at the cost of British taxpayers. Now, the time had come for them to bear the burden, and while last year defence had cost the Australian taxpayer five millions and a half, the expense was being borne without a murmur. Mr. Griffiths, in handing over the dock to the federal Government spoke briefly of the excellent service that had been rendered to the State by members of the Dockyard Board and particularly eulogised the loyal, efficient, and effective service rendered by Mr. Cutler in the development of the dock which had resulted in it being possible for the State Government to hand to the Commonwealth such an establishment as that of which he then passed over the keys to Senator Pearce.

RIVER MURRAY POTENTIALITIES.

Gradually, a policy of irrigation and reclamation has been adopted by the Government from beginning that practically amounted to nothing. Now there are works completed and works in course of construction, the aggregate capital cost of which will run into thousands of pounds. And the money expended must be made to pay interest. How will this desirable end be brought about? It needs of little argument to demonstrate that thousands of acres fringing the River Murray can be converted from scrub land into ideal gardens rich with foliage and vegetation. Individual effort can scarcely be expected to accomplish this transformation. The proper utilisation. lisation of the waters of the River Murry entails a policy of conservation and locking to ensure a continuity of supplies first of all for irrigation, and, secondly, for Navigation. At certain times millions of tons of water flow unchecked from the river into the sea, and at other times the river becomes so low and in the lower reaches so salty that plant life, dependent upon irrigation from the river, is placed in jeopardy. As an example, it may be mentioned that one settler below Waikerie last year lost a number of young orange trees through the obligation imposed by a low river of watering them with water made decidedly brackish by the cessation of supplies from the primary sources which feed the river. Most people will realise that the continuity of fresh water supplies will be essential to the maintenance of irrigation areas, and that, to afford a guarantee of certainty, provision must be made for years of scarcity. A settler may spend five years in bringing an orchard into full bearing, and, if then the supply of water falls below his requirements, his work is ruined. The solution is a system of locking that will safeguard the rights of irrigationist, and, as far as possible, preserve the possibilities of navigation.

There are certain areas contiguous to the River Murray which may be converted into fertile lands when given a supply of water at regular intervals. This has been demonstrated by experience at Renmark, Lyrup, Waikerie, Kingston, and at other places. But it must be remembered that water is not everything. There are a number of people who, without any justification, have jumped to the conclusion that, if they could only secure a block within an irrigated area, their fortune would be made. All they would have to do, would be to flood the land at each irrigation, and the land and the trees would do the rest. This is a mistaken notion, for, while there is money to be made, it can only be made by the man who understands his business. In some years, one can pour on the water by inundation from the channels, but unless the requirements of the crops are studied sooner or later, there is trouble. In the case of trees, excessive watering results in the production of overmuch sappy growth, which will not bear fruit until subjected to harsher conditions. Again, it must be borne in mind that the drier a crop can be grown, without any actual suffering, the more productive will it be, and better will be the flavor or weight. These preliminary observations lead up to the remark that cultivation is indispensable. It is better for a man to cultivate 20 acres thoroughly than to work 50 acres in a slipshod manner. There are two distinct phases of utilisation of River Murray frontages, one being the reclamation of swamp lands, and the other the reticulation of river waters over otherwise arid areas. The swamp lands generally are the first to attract notice as one proceeds up river, and for this reason they may be dealt with first.

ABORIGINES AND SEGREGATION.

In October last a deputation representing the Metropolitan Council of the Australian Labour Federation waited on the Colonial Secretary to urge the introduction of a better system in connection with the treatment of natives. The deputation advocated the complete segregation of natives on State-owned stations, and the abolition of employment of aboriginals by private employers, urging that segregation would, by preventing the association of whites with blacks, many existing evils tending to the debasement of the natives and the extinction of the aboriginal race. The system of employment of native labour was described as one of practical slavery. The Minister, in reply, pointed out that the proposals submitted involved considerable financial obligations on the taxpayers, and he doubted whether the suggested segregation of natives was practicable except by the employment of an army of mounted police. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Drew promised, however, that the question would be given close attention, and the result of the consequent investigation has been the receipt by the Minister of the following report by the Chief Protector of Aborigines (Mr. C. Gale):—"The main question that members of the deputation raised for consideration was that of establishing native reserves throughout the States with a view of bringing about the complete segregation of aboriginals from other races. To come to any sound and proper conclusion on the subject, the first consideration must be given to a knowledge of the habits and customs of those people we are dealing with. Unfortunately, many who interest themselves in the native question do not, or will not, recognise that the Australian

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

aboriginal is more nomadic in his nature than any other coloured race in the world, settled habitation being unknown in any tribe throughout the continent. The whole race is divided into numerous tribes, each occupying a definite tract of country, and speaking a common dialect; each tribe recognising some common bond which distinguishes them from other tribes. Each tribal community is split up into divisional families, each recognising a certain portion of the country as their own. Many of the tribal areas are limited in extent, while others embrace a very large scope of country. It is unnecessary for me to explain various customs and social organisations which keep, with a few exceptions, members of a tribe within the boundaries of their own country.

It is a well recognised fact natives have an inherent love for the place where they were born. Starting with this knowledge, the question of segregation of aboriginals within their own country opens up a very big proposition. From my office returns, I estimate there are 7,500 natives employed north of a parallel of the latitude running through Geraldton. This number embraces members of at least 50 different tribes speaking 50 different dialects each tribe being, as before mentioned, again split up into divisional families. To carry out the wishes of the deputation at the very least one reserve would have to be established in each tribal district, as it would be futile to attempt to keep natives in a state of contentment outside of their own country. This would mean the resumption of pastoral properties already stocked and improved, as, with the exception of the Kimberleys, little or no good grazing country is unoccupied. The initial cost of resumption would be very heavy. The fact that in some places there are at the present moment some hundreds of natives working on stations and elsewhere within the boundaries of their own tribal country must not be last sight of. Even if a sheep station were purchased and made a reserve, it would be impossible to find employment for these natives, and consequently a great number would have to be kept in idleness. I am very much afraid that those who are advocating reserves and segregation of our blacks have not made a close study of the economics of the question. For the sake of arguments, let us presume that a sufficient number of these reserves were established on which all natives north of Geraldton could be segregated. As before stated, 2,500 adult natives are in employment. Add to this number the wives, children, and indigent relatives of those employees, and I venture to say there would be at least 3,500 natives, who are at present working out their own salvation, thrown on to the hands of the Government for support. After carefully going into figures I estimate that the yearly cost of feeding these would be £35,875, and another £3,500 for providing them with bedding and clothing, making a total annual expenditure of £39,375. Taking the above figures into consideration, and the initial cost of resuming pastoral properties for the creation of reserves, any reformation of the present position in the direction suggested by members of the deputation is, in my opinion, outside the realms of practical politics."

DEEP SEA PEARLING.

A novel but simple contrivance for deep sea pearling is an invention recently completed by Mr. N. J. Frank, a Fremantle resident, after experiments extending over a period of two years. The inventor claims that the machine will revolutionise the methods of pearl fishing, and reduce considerably the number of men required to work a pearling lugger. Mr Frank tested a working model of his invention at Derby some time ago with highly satisfactory results. Since then he has a full size machine constructed at his residence, 228 South Terrace, Fremantle. It is a steel box-like structure two feet high. Along a ground space of fifteen feet by four are jaws of grabs operated by wires passed though pillar block which is attached to a bar extending across the machine. The grabs, guided by bars which pass from the opposite end of the structure will clear without difficulty any small obstacle which may lie in their path across the strip of ocean-bed. A slight tug on one of the two sets draw wires is sufficient to force the jaws apart, and maintain the tention on the wires. By hauling on the other set of tackle, the grabs are brought to the centre of the machine, where they meet with teeth almost interlocking, the guiding stanchions overhead exerting downward such a pressure as to render it impossible for the burden of the V. shaped buckets to be jolted out. The bottom of the buckets consist of wire-netting. If it be found that one of grabs has encountered some impediment over which it cannot pass, it may be released and thrown back together with the other jaw, without dislodging the pearl shell, for, as the buckets tilt downward, the wire-netting base sinks to a corresponding degree and retains whatever is in it. By a simple and ingenious device, the grabs will sink down to a depth of a foot or more accommodating themselves to the sudden alterations in the level of the surface of the ocean floor. The machine may be hauled up and down by manual labour, though this method for obvious reasons, would not be employed in practical pearling operations. A donkey-engine and attendant, and another man would be required to work the grabber. Mr. Frank, who is an experienced diver and was employed for twelve years in submarine work on behalf of the south Australian Government, states that the machine will operate at any depth from four to forty fathoms and deeper still if necessary. It is his intention to form a syndicate to fit out a lugger to work fields of shell in the North-West, which have remained unexploited by reason of their depth from the sea surface.

VICTORIA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The Victorian Government contemplate an extension of immigration operations to European countries other than Great Britain, and efforts are being made to induce farm workers in Denmark and Scandinavia, to come out to this country. It is considered that Scandinavians and Danes would be suited to Victorian conditions and an asset to farming. The Ministry, with a view to the adoption of the new method in regard to importation of farm laborers, has issued a circular to farmers throughout the State soliciting information as to their labor requirements for the current year. Numbers of immigrants who have come from England as farm laborers have been found to be quite inexperienced and unsuitable for work in the country, and they have drifted back to the towns, and found employment as hotel rouseabouts, kitchenmen, &c. These are poor advertisement for State immigration, and it is felt that measures should be taken to ensure that future arrivals are competent to undertake the work for which they are intended. If it is possible to secure suitable Britishers the department will give them preference, for it does not want to be charged with having unpatriotic methods. The Danish Government do their best to discourage emigration and the immigration officers who will shortly visit that country will necessarily have to operate quietly. Another feature of the Government's immigration policy is a new arrangement which will permit of friends and relatives of country-settlers coming to this country at reduced rates. The department, however, intends to discourage the importation of persons who prefer to remain in cities rather than go to country districts.

A.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, 1913, has received the following further contributions towards the Committee's funds.

Previous total Rs. 4,106; Through Babu Ratanlal Chunilal, Rs. 7; Mr. Bhogilal Veerchand Deepchand, Rs. 25; Mr. Surchand P. Badami, Rs. 5; Mr. Madanlal Gajjar, Rs. 5; Mr Shankarrao Telang, Rs.5; Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Rs.15; Mr. Tribhuvandas Vurjevandas, Rs. 50; Mr. Earnest A. Goll, Rs. 225; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Rs. 50; A Parsee well-wisher, Rs. 125; Mr. Jehangir Merwanji Jessawala, Rs. 5; Honorary Secretary, Century Club, Rs. 150; through Mr. Jagannath Ramchandra Desai, Rs 50; Mr. Vinayek Balkrishna Paranjpe, Rs. 5; Mr. Madhevrao Pandurang Barve, Rs. 20; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. (First Instalment), Rs. 250; Messrs. Bechar Kalidas and Co., Mupun, Burma, Rs. 25; Mr. Lakmichand Panda Dibbai, Rs. 11; Mr. Hiralal Ranchoddas Munim, Rs. 15; In memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 4th Baronet, Rs. 100; Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas (from the balance of the Two Anna Fund) Rs. 500; Mr. Haridas, manager, Standard Bank, Rs. 25; The clerical staff in the office of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Rs. 11-6; Mr. Bhaskar Mahadeo Pandit, Rs. 2; Mr. N. M. Pathwardan, Rs. 5; Total up to date Rs. 5,792-6-0.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Scope of Enquiry during next Year's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCTUTA, FEB. 17.

The Public Services Commission met to-day, Lord Islington presiding. Sir Valentine Chirol was absent. Mr. Fisher joined to-day for the first time.

Mr. William James Reid, Chief Secretary, Assam Government, was against simultaneous examinations. He did not recommend any separate method of recruitment for the judicial branch, and was not in favour of the separation of judicial and executive functions. He preferred nomination to competition in the recruiting of officers for the Provincial Service.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chandra in his examination suggested the curtailment of the monopoly of the Civil Service to all higher posts, the increase in the number of listed posts, the employment of military officers to posts in the Civil Service, and the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India. Witness advocated the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

Before the witness was examined, the President informed him that he would be questioned in private to-morrow with regard to the comparative merits of Europeans and Indians, referred to by the witness in his statement.

Mr. M. M. Hadow, solicitor, was against simultaneous examinations. He was also against the undue interference of high authorities over district officers, and suggested that, since the Bengalis were disliked by the Assamese men of other races should fill posts in the Provincial Service.

In his oral evidence Mr. Hadow stated that he had overstated the case when he said that Indian officials did not inspire respect and wanted in personality. The Chairman said that he was glad that Mr. Hadow had modified his statement. The Chairman wished it to be understood that these questions, as presented to the Commission, had to be asked. He wanted to obtain the opinion of the people without stirring up racial feelings.

The last witness, Mr R. Phukan of the Provincial Service, said he was not in favour of simultaneous Civil Service examination, unless the candidates were trained for two years in England. He complained that the Assamese were not properly represented in the Provincial Service,

The Commission then rose for the day.

In the course of their visit to India next year, the Public Services Commission enquiry will embrace a wide field, including the Medical, Police, Finance, Public Works, Railway, Survey, Post and Telegraph, Pilot, Education and other Administrative and Scientific Departments, totalling in all twenty-two principal heads.

The scheme of written statements from witnesses cover similar ground to those of the Departments now being examined, and the statements are to be sent on or before April 10th next. Apparently, however, the invitation to send replies will not take the form of a questionnaire, but witnesses will simply be invited to make memoranda under some nine subject heads.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, FEB. 17.

Sir George Roos-Keppel returned here to-day after a fortnight's tour in Southern Waziristan, where he replied to the Jirgas of the Mahsuds, Waziris, and Bhatanis.

The Mahsuds are coming down in large numbers for work on the Lakhi to Tank Railway extension.

Good rain has fallen throughout Waziristan, probably sufficient to save the wheat crops and ensure good grazing.

CALCUTTA PLEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The Pleadership Board of Examiners has given instructions at once to appeal against the High Court decision in the case of the suspended candidates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay Cinema Shows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me a few lines to try and bring before the management of the above, two grievances which are common in India?

(1) Early last evening we booked a certain number of seats for the 10 p.m. show. We did this especially so that we should not have to hurry through dinner, get to the performance, and sit for half an hour before the start. On our arrival to take our seats, we found they were resold and occupied, and after all our trouble we had to see the turns as best we could, and sacrifice the good seats we had taken the trouble to book, in spite of our pointing out to the occupiers that we had booked them. Had this been in England, the offenders would have moved at once, to save being asked by the management, but not so last night. They stuck to the seats and, if I am not wrong, the gentleman was a man in a position in this City, where he has to see that all rights are maintained rather than the public should be put to inconvenience. (2) The second is the amount of hooliganism which is popular with a certain class of Europeans at public entertainments. When we pay good prices, we expect good turns, and in most cases I must admit we get them; but we are prevented from hearing them. Furthermore, it is setting such a bad example to Indians, who now frequent these houses. Were they in any of the theatres at home, they would not think of trying to break up a box, or be so clever, because they know they would soon be chucked out, then why not try to act as gentlemen out in India, if they have been brought up as such?

Trusting my letter will have the desired effect,—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A BLASTING ACCIDENT.

Two Pathans badly Hurt near Khandala.

Two Pathans, employed on the tunnel work near the Bhore Ghat reversing station, in connection with the Tata Hydro-Electric works, were brought into Poona on Saturday suffering from serious injuries received while blasting operations were in progress. The blasting for the tunnel is being done by means of gelignite, under the supervision of a European overseer, and the last charges were being fired at about 6 o'clock, before the day's shift ceased work, when the accident occurred. What actually happened is not exactly known, but apparently one charge went off before the men could get clear, the result being that one man had both hands very seriously injured, his left hand being practically blown away. The other unfortunate man was struck in the face with pieces of rock blown out by the explosion and has had his eyes seriously damaged. The men were promptly conveyed to Khandala station, where they were put into the train for Poona at 8 o'clock. On the arrival of the train at Poona, the injured men were placed on "charpoys" and conveyed to the Sassoon General Hospital. Amputation of the left hand was found necessary in one case. In the other, it was stated that the sight of both eyes had been destroyed.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

Departure of Maj.-Gen'l. Slaney.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 17.

Maj.-Genl. W. R. Kenyon Slaney, C.B., who has commanded the troops here for four years, left the station this morning on leave, prior to retirement a few months hence. He leaves Secunderabad to the great regret of all classes. Of a modest, generous and unselfish disposition, he had endeared himself to all, and there was not a local charity which he did not support whole-heartedly.

The R. F. A. fired the usual salute this morning.

Genl. Rodwell has temporarily assumed command of the troops.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain J. McL. G. Taylor, 119th Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL.

26th Cavalry.—Lt-Colonel A. S. Arnold and Major R. DeL. Faunce, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively.

10th Lancers.—Lieut. E. C. Braddyll to be officiating Squadron Commander.

Lieut. S. D. N. Cahusac to be officiating Quarter Master.

106th Pioneers.—Lieut. E. P. Henderson to be Adjutant, vice Captain Manners, vacated.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Major A. Hewlett, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem vice Major A. H. O. Spence seconded.

98th Infantry.—Lieut. E. C. Kenny, Double Company Officer, 2nd Bn. 39th Garhwal Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity, in an existing vacancy.

27th Light Cavalry.—Captain G. R. P. Wheatley Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major J. E. Hughes permitted to retire.

18th Infantry.—Captain G. S. Douglas, Double Company officer, to be double Company Commander, vice Lt-Colonel R. R. Renton permitted to retire.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Captain R. C. Wilson, Station Staff Officer, Poona, 8 months, ex India; Captain C. H. W. Mortimer, 10th Jats. 8 months, ex India; Lieut G. O. de R. Channer, 2nd Bn. 7th Gurkhas, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. J. Latham, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1 year, ex India; Captain G. E. Hardie, 123rd Rifles, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. W. Odell, 123rd Rifles, 8 months, ex India; Lieut. R. Tilly, 123rd Rifles, 8 months, ex. India; Lt-Colonel E. G. Wright, 18th Infantry, 6 months, ex India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lt-Colonel E. W. Richards, Supply and Transport Corps, 4 months, Med. Cert.; Captain J. A. Pottinger, 30th Punjabis till 17th March 1913.; Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, until commencement of course at Staff College, Camberley; Captain N. N. McVean, Indian Medical Service, 6 months; Captain F. W. Wells, Burma Military Police, 4 months, Medical Certificate.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel H. B. Borradaile, D. S. O., Indian Army, from 30-12-1912; Lt-Colonel J. J. Pratt, Indian Medical Service from 27-12-1912; Major A. S. Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs, from 16-2-1913.

Permitted to reside ex-India:—Colonel A. W. Newbold, 67th Punjabis from 1st March 1913.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 15.

A most interesting ceremony took place on the 12th instant, at noon. For the past two years, right opposite the new Science College, another pile of buildings, consisting of a Divinity College with students' chambers and tutors' houses, has been in course of construction for the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and as the work is now nearly completed, the dedication service was held on Wednesday, when the procession of Presbyters and students reached the door of the main lecture hall, the Rev. R. Henderson, Chairman of the Mission Council, handed the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, a silver key, with which Dr. Mackichan opened the door, and he was supported on either hand by the Rev. I. S. Stevenson and Mrs. Gavin, son and daughter respectively of the late Rev. Dr. Stevenson, after whom the college is named. The procession then proceeded through the college rooms to the chapel, in which and in an adjoining lecture room, there had assembled a large congregation of Europeans and Indians. A most beautiful and very impressive service followed, and during the course of it, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Principal of the College, made a very interesting statement, which contained an eloquent eulogy of the late Dr. Stevenson, one of the most enthusiastic advocates of foreign missions in the nineteenth century. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who expressed his gratification at being invited to take the chief part in the ceremony of the day and who very appropriately, in well-chosen words, emphasised the special need for an educated native ministry in a country like India.

On the same day the Northern Divisional Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies was held in the Premabhai Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. L. Painter, the Collector. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., the Registrar, was also present. There was a large attendance of the interested public and a most interesting discussion took place on various points.

The Horse Show was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and there was a very fair display of various classes of horses. On the last day, the prizes and diplomas were kindly distributed by Mrs. B. C. Kennedy; while this was going on, a rather exciting interlude was furnished by a horse which broke loose and jumping the barrier, headed at first for the refreshment tent, but changing his mind, about having a drink or a smoke, he turned off; and after having quite a gallop all to himself, he was finally secured. On this occasion, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Painter were very kindly "At Home" to a large number of guests.

Mr. F. C. Gould has been here lecturing on the methods of moral education in the R. C. High School. The method may be all right and the moral instruction perfectly good, but it is to be feared that the ordinary boy will derive very little lasting benefit from either so long as the necessary sanctions of religion are left out. Religion, both by precept and by example, is the one true foundation of all morality. Under the chairmanship of the manager, the annual prize distribution of the Mission High School was held on Saturday morning. After a song of welcome had been sung, the prizes were kindly handed to the successful pupils by Mrs. Gillespie. The singing of a National Anthem, specially composed for the occasion by one of the assistant masters, and the distribution of sweets, brought the ceremony to an end.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

Indian Army Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 17.

The Divisional Hockey Tournament open to the Indian Army began this evening. Two games were played. In the first game the 103rd Mahrattas from Ahmednagar beat the 120th Rajputana Infantry from Belgaum by four goals to two, extra time being played.

In the other match, between the 95th Russell's Infantry from Bombay and the 127th Baluchis of Poona, the former won by two goals to one after a very close struggle.

FOOTBALL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

This afternoon there were sports on Gymkhana ground, commencing at 3-45 p.m., when, also, the finals in the Inter-Company Association Football Tournament were played.

His Excellency presented the prizes and the Challenge Cup.

EN PASSANT.

"It is largely to men limited in culture that the Government, local and imperial of this country, is entrusted," a leader in the columns of a recent issue of the "Standard" states, among other scathing remarks directed against the representative of that class from which (many of us more or less recognise) are drawn the administrators of public matters in England. But the instance which gave rise to the opinion headlining these notes is apart from the usual run of the interior economy of municipal affairs. It is the tale of a prominent Liberal whose influence was sufficient to have banished from the shelves of the Doncaster Free Library Fielding's immortal work, "Tom Jones," as being unfit for the growing generation to peruse, but who, it may be inferred, has not applied his morality to the more modern sources of contamination in which all libraries of the present day abound. It has been the custom in recent times to publish what are termed expurgated editions of standard works, but, as far as my memory serves, "Tom Jones" has escaped this tinkering from the pure fact that to delete what may be deemed objectionable would be to rob the work of its most valuable characteristic, in a word of a bold depiction of life and manners of a strata of society more commonly mixed up with the quality of the times than might have been imagined through the medium of the majority of chroniclers who flourished in the Elizabethian and Stuart dynasties. The writer of the leader referred to suggests with convincing consistency that there are degrees in the moral tendencies of the numerous litterateurs (playwrights, novelists, or essayists) who made a mark in the respective eras of the periods quoted, and for this reason everything accepted as a classic could not be indiscriminately placed on the bookshelves of a public reading-room. And for an example he mentions Wycherley, whose comedies have as an end the brutal and degradedly immoral, a position accentuated to the full, if tradition lies not, by the utterly abandoned style in which players, of both sex, represented them to audiences of the times. Few besides students, and those perhaps having an advanced predilection for research in this direction, have even a nodding acquaintance with dramatists of the like of Wycherley and Mrs. Behn, while the natural inclination of the present reading age would undoubtedly lie in the direction of the modern style of glossy suggestiveness which the censor would pass over chiefly on the principle that "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so," and thoughts are free. It may be agreed that neither "Tom Jones", or a score of similar works that have passed to the classic stage, would attract the ordinary reader of to-day who not unfrequently seeks in the proclivities, and sometimes delinquencies, of the leading roles, a counterpart of his or her own imaginations, a standard for as much emulation as could be consistently advocated or practised. So that if in some present-day novels the coarseness of a Fielding is absent, the elements of a greater danger are pre-eminent, a fact which "dense ignorance and arrogant bigotry" (as the article has it) in those who pose as censors of public taste, cannot be made to understand.

Business men are not popular heroes in fiction, we are led to believe by the statement of Mr. H. E. Morgan in the course of an interesting article recently contributed to the "Review of Reviews". Nor is a business career sought after by the average University man, one reason being, this authority goes on to say, the absurd prejudice of parents, sisters, and other relatives, generally, who cling to the idea that professions alone are the natural outlets of gentility. Development of international trade is being held back through lack of good, keen-brained, highly-educated, men, but it is admitted that something in the way of training would be required before the ordinary graduate would be fitted for the keen competition of a commercial life. That training, one is led to infer, can only be secured by an apprenticeship, or the homely described "office boy" stage, in the accepted sense of commerce, as contra-distinguished from trade. It is not clear how this attainment could be managed, having regard to the fact that a young man is rarely the University finished article until he has reached the age that, in the majority of businesses, would suggest a foregone unsuitability. The most phenomenal successes the world can recall are of men who set in force an ingrained business instinct, with little or no educational advantages at the onset to aid them. Others, and a fairly large proportion, had finished schooling at a stage when the comprehensive faculties were approaching the zenith, these being thus diverted to purely business or technical pursuits, which would naturally afford a great pull over the later joined colleague with his extended education, which may have taken the form of the University finish, but, on the other hand, as the writer says, too often leads to a lackadaisical and casual temperament quite at variance with the demand of the age, which requires the maximum of initiative and energy. Hence, one of the conclusions arrived at is the necessity of co-operation between education and commerce. Another rather startling suggestion lies in the inference that women are coming forward in the field of commerce, and, in the opinion of Mr. Morgan, they are better types of what is required than men. In India the utilisation of women outside domestic calls, which are too often developed in a perfunctory spirit, has not been very extensive. Teaching and nursing, perhaps, take the most sought-after positions, then typewriting, the telephone, and in some instances, employment in telegraph offices range up. The connection with commerce in stenography and typing has not, so far, led to any advance in prospects in the majority of cases, though it might be thought that possibilities are not distinctly limited. One prominent defect in a great number of young men and women alike is the inability to write a decently convincing letter. When a few phrases have been mastered either in the preamble stage, or for a concluding platitude, the art of business correspondence might seem to be complete. The gist and substance of the letter may be laconic, or verbose, as the fit takes the writer; logic is at a discount and comprehension resolves itself too often in a leap in the dark. A little more originality in diction might indeed be cultivated with advantage. Both in commercial and official correspondence, there is too much of the spirit of imitation evident. Half a dozen phrases at least have run with the utmost similarity to describe a situation for a century perhaps, as if deviation from that particular mode of expression were impossible owing to the poverty of idiomatic English. The suggestion may be voted somewhat trivial, yet many of us realise that a good impression is not unfrequently made by just the way a point is urged; and a good impression is more than half the battle in business.

Although there is nothing particularly new in the recent arguments advanced against the administration of the traffic portion of our local tramway system, the fact that a few people who cannot be reproached with holding a status of practical obscurity in a worldly position have taken up the cudgels as travellers may conduce towards bringing about improvement where it is so much needed. The vexations arising from the anomalies of the transfer system have been so frequent that people have begun to take them as necessary to the temperament of officials and travellers alike, while the attempt to run a service with a published time-table has been long since put down as one of the humours of the business, as far removed from common sense as could be imagined, where the exigencies of custom are taken into consideration. What is more useful to the traveller is to know that a certain tram will pass at stated intervals (or thereabouts) irrespective of the timings in a pamphlet which one in a thousand will never look at. That would be one point scored. On the question of improvement in another direction the tram, as a means of conveyance, sadly requires to be endowed with the badge of respectability. It should not be necessary, or even expedient, for Mrs. Symthe-Warrington to disguise herself, and take a place of obscurity in the car, because she finds that her income does not warrant taxes, or even "vics," for the constant perambulation which the cares of her family involve, for fear of being recognised by aquaintances better endowed with the world's goods who might flash by at any moment in one of the other type of conveyance alluded to. Similarly, it would be a boon to Mr. Tomlinson-Jenkinson, whose salary slip in the commercial firm to which he is attached just touches the point of subsistance, if he could, without compromising his dignity, utilise the car, saving thereby a matter of 20 per cent. of his monthly pay. A tram-travelling public of recognised standing (among Europeans, of course, for there is the rub) would be an immense stimulus to a better state of things in a very essential point. Of course, it must not be inferred that there are no people of substance and position who travel in trams. A few fairly regular occupants of the despised car might be mentioned whose salary runs into considerably over four figures; but as things are, they would scarcely expect their wives, and budding daughters to brave social opinion in the same way. The best beginning of reform in this direction would be in providing a whole carriage for a superior class of passengers at double the present fares at least, giving concessions to working girls (through their firms if advisable) who are particularly in need of more consideration in their journeys to and from their work. Delay, and obstruction to the public thoroughfare, would be ameliorated by having circular routes instead of the present dead-end system, for in a general way the roads are more suited to continuous runs than for junctions in the most frequented parts as now. In a word, the Bombay tramway system, which is admittedly good from an engineering point of view, might be made a real public convenience adaptable to every class, and thus utilised ten time more than it is, could the Traffic branch of the service be developed in a liberal spirit which would admit the traveller in the light of a customer rather than as a beneficee.

LE TATILLON

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 14.

A serious accident happened in Secunderabad the other day, resulting in the death of a young Eurasian lad. It appears that four boys, Roach, Pearl, and the brothers White, went for a swim in the well behind the old School of Musketry buildings. Pearl, who is said to be a good swimmer, suddenly sank and did not rise again. His companions were later on quetioned by the police, for a time they were reticent, may be from fear, but afterwards they explained that their friend was drowned. Accordingly the well was dragged, and the body of the boy recovered, and after a formal inquiry, made over to the relatives.

The Vicar-General of this diocese, the Rev. Father M. Civati, who eight months ago, went to Italy to attend the religious conference, has returned to Secunderabad, and has taken on his arduous duties. During his stay in Europe, he visited France, Germany, Belgium, England and other countries.

Raja Seolal Motilal, who is reputed to be the wealthiest sowcar in Hyderabad, and a veritable Rothschild of India, is now celebrating the nuptials of his daughter with pomp and splendour seldom witnessed here. The procession that passed by the Residency road, the evening before last, was most imposing one, extending over a mile in length, and it looked as if the whole of the motor-cars and horse carriages in the city were impressed into the Raja's service.

The death occurred recently in Secunderabad, of Mrs. M. C. Annes, as the result of a fire accident. The deceased went into her kitchen to superintend some cookery and was so engrossed in her work that she did not realize, till too late, that her dress was on fire. Her cries brought the husband and servants to her assistance and soon wrapped her up in blankets, and subdued the flames. Her injuries, however, were serious and she was taken to the Civil Hospital for treatment and died. Mrs. Annes was practically a young bride, having entered the marriedstate hardly four years ago, and this fact elicited much sympathy for the unfortunate husband. The deceased was of a very pious turn of mind and well-known to the Sisters of St. Anne's Convent, Byculla, as Miss Annie Vaz.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The fourth and last epoch of "Les Miserables" sustains the reputation of Victor Hugo's immortal masterpiece, particularly in the characters of Jean Valjean and Javert. The audiences seem to have conceived an intense hatred for Javert, whose destruction in the waters of the Seine does not stir their pity, while Valjean is a character that holds a very high place in their estimation, and draws forth their applause and appreciation on the least occasion—his death scene being received with a deference begotten almost of reality. The romance of Cosette and Marius is undoubtedly a very pretty effect, but the creation of the characters like the others, is intended only to give scope to the ideal created by Victor Hugo for his Jean Valjean, whose record is marvellous and admirable throughout. The stealing of the loaf of bread to save his dying sister was the reflection of an impulse that was influenced by anything but criminal intent; and yet it was that act that changed the whole course of his life, until the dear old Bishop Myriel's letter opened a new life to him, and he rose "on the stepping stones of his dead self to higher things." The cast of the play is a very strong one and has materially assisted in the success of a great masterpiece in drama and tragedy, the strain of which is relieved by the succeeding film, "Winter in the Upper Engadine," and followed by Max Linder in "The Living Statue." An additional item in the entertainment from to-morrow (Wednesday) night is the Courtneys, the marvellous twins, who will appear for the first time in India. The lady is a talented comedienne, and who is assisted by an American story-teller, from whom great things may be expected. They will appear "entr'acte" in the shows, both before and after dinner.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Gablonz." Feb. 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Gablonz," Commander S. Gillhuber, from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Anderson, Major Genl. A. D.	Hickey, Mrs.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.	Hubka, Dr. and Mrs.
Anslow, Mr. J.	Kendall Channer, Capt. and Mrs. G.
Alivisatos, Mr. G. S.	Kempson, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. R. and 2 Children
Binning, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. and Infant	Massy Leach, Mr. J. B.
Bilen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. and Infant	McKichan, Mr. and Mrs.
Bethell, Capt. H. K.	McKichan, Miss
Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. A.	Mirza, Mr.
Bernhardt, Miss A.	Mody, Mr. L. C.
Bernhardt, Miss S.	McGeorge, Major and Mrs. J. R. and Child.
Brind, Capt. R. M.	Monteco, Mr. A.
Bayley, Capt. L. S.	Mirza, Mahomed Mr.
Bouser, Miss	Mullineaux, Mr. H.
Bose, Mr.	Nugent, Lieut.
Curdts. Mr.	Nakhoda, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. and 2 Children
Dannecker, Mr. and Mrs.	Preston, Lt. and Mrs. S.
Dady, Mr. K. D. R.	Quitman, Mr.
Deakin, Mr.	Plocki, Mr.
Ditmer, Mrs.	Rosenow, Mr.
Eich, Mr. H.	Schraiber, Mr.
Flower, Mr. M. C.	Stooks Mr. and Mrs. G.S.
Grant, Capt.	Vasfi Effendi, Mr.
Horner, Mr.	Vucetich, Mr. J.
Harvey Hoare, Mr. and Mrs.	Young, Mr.

NON-ROCLING STEAMERS.

Two new turbine steamers which are being built at Hoboken, near Antwerp, will be fitted with Frahm anti-rolling tanks to prevent sea sickness among the passengers. The system is to be installed in the Belgian Channel steamers. A water tank is placed on either side of the vessel, and the two tanks communicate with each other. When the ship rolls the movement of the water in the tanks tends to neutralise the movement of the ship. Experiments have shown that the tanks reduce the rolling from 10deg. or 20deg. to 2deg. or 3deg.

HAT FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Spring is to be a hard-felt hat season for men. "This is because Easter falls so early," the editor of the "Outfitter" informed a Press representative. "Fashion has decreed a medium-drapped brim and slightly taller crown; in fact, what is called an 'easy-set' hat. Following this there will be a run on the soft felt again, which will last right through to the straw hat season. The soft felts, however, will have a smoother finish. Shades of brown will predominate."

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

Jackal Club vs. Bombay.

At the invitation of the Jackal Club, a team of Bombay golfers visited Santa Cruz on Sunday afternoon when foursomes were played. On a former occasion when the Jackal Club visited Bombay, the result was a win for Bombay; but on this occasion Bombay were badly defeated and did not succeed in winning a single match. No excuses as to bad ties can be made on their account; as under a local rule a ball can be "teed" up in any part of the course except a paddy field within one club's length of the lie. This rule is made on account of the very rough state of the ground, and it may be taken that players frequently took advantage of the privilege, although Bombay were beaten. All the matches were very interesting and strenuously contested, three of them only being decided on the last brown. Results:—

Jackal Club.		Bombay.	
J. R. Abercrombie. / B. May ...	1	R. Aitken ... / E. Ferers Nicholson.	0
H. Hearson ... / R. C. Loundes ...	1	A. Gittins ... / Capt. Adair...	0
J. A. Lord... / C. Bowes Lyon ...	1	E. E. Coombs ... / M. F. Nicholson ...	0
A. D. Clarke ... / H. B. Murray ...	1	T. H. Watts / B. Smith ...	½
Total ...	4		½

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

The annual open Athletic Tournaments will be held under the auspices of the Deccan Gymkhana—Poona, on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds, near Lakdi-pul from Friday, March 21st to Monday, March 24th. During the Shimga and Easte Holidays.

I.—Individual Competitions.

General Athletic Championship;—(including 100 yards. one mile, 120 yds. hurdles, 880 yds. walk, Long Jump, High Jump, Pole Jump, Putting 16 lbs. weight, and Rope climbing.)

Swimming Championship:—(including 100 yards, One-hand swimming, and Plunge for distance.

Gymnastic Championship:—(including single bar double bar, clubswinging and Malkham.)

Wrestling Championship.

II.—Team Competitions.

Cross Country Race, 2. Tug-of-war.

III.—Exhibition performances and contests.

General Athletic and Swimming Championships shall be open to students of Schools and Colleges, to Government or state officials, or to "bona fide" members of sporting institutions whose names are registered in the Deccan Gymkhana. The age of competitors for the General Athletic and Swimming Championships must be above 18. Team competitions shall be open to Schools, Colleges, Government and state offices, and to sporting institutions registered as above. Gymnastic and Wrestling Championships shall be open only to students of Schools and Colleges.

The gold medal of the Gymkhana will be given to the winner of each Championship a silver medal to the second man and a bronze medal to such competitor (not winner of the gold or silver medal) who, in the opinion of the judges, shall reach the appointed standard in any of the events of the championship.

Entrance Fee—General Athletic Caampionship Rs. 1-8-0; Swimming 1-8-0; Gymnastic 1-0-0; Wrestling 1-0-0; Team competitions (per event) 5-0-0

Any Event not receiving Five Entries (for individual competitions) or Three Entries (for team competitions) will be cancelled.

Entries close on Thursday, March 6th, after which no further entries will be accepted.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third day, Wednesday, 19th February.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p. m. on Monday, 17th February 1913:—

THE FLYING PLATE.—5 furlongs. Lumination, 9st. 12lbs.; Paul Pry, 9st 10lbs.; Hoppner, 9st. 7lbs.; Ute, 9st. 6lbs.; Kilbirnie, 9st. 6lbs.; Chobham, 9st. 3lbs.; Watch Tower, 9st. 2lbs; Punt, 9st.; Lord Carlyon, 8st. 11lbs.; Loki, 8st. 2lbs.; Lord Reay, 6st.; Yvette, 6st.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—About 1 mile. Mil, 9st.; Meddling, 8st. 12lbs.; Solution, 8st. 1lb.; Glengarry, 7st. 4lbs.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—5 furlongs. Lord Carlyon, 10st. 7lbs.; Prettygoodsort, 9st. 8lbs.; Aqueduct, 9st. 7lbs.; Sugar Loaf, 9st. 5lbs.; Malmsey, 9st. 4lbs.; Eagle Bird, 9st. 4lbs.; Borgie, 8st. 4lbs.; Adelaide II, 8st.; Lord Reay, 7st. 7lbs.; Madrina, 7st. 3lbs.; Kismet II, 7st. 2lbs.; Danseuse, 6st. 7lbs.

THE GAYE CUP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong.—Tajilmulook, 10st.; Abdul Malik, 9st. 7lbs.; Lord Durham, 9st. 2lbs.; Regent, 8st. 13lbs.; Valens, 8st. 12lbs.; Rozelmulook, 8st. 11lbs.; Sir Knight, 8st. 10lbs.; Terror, 8st. 10lbs.; Beyrut, 8st. 7lbs.; Guinea Merchant, 8st. 3lbs.; Thulfha, 7st. 13lbs.; Polish, 7st. 12lbs.; Mexico, 7st. 7lbs.; Haify, 6st. 8lbs.; Last Chance, 6st.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Money Gold, 9st. 12lbs.; Polish, 9st. 1lb.; Aga, 8st. 13lbs.; Sweden, 8st. 12lbs.; Moosahar, 8st. 10lbs.; Mysore, 8st. 4lbs.; Fado, 8st. 1lb.; Harry Johnson, 8st. 1lb.; Sir Faraz, 7st. 6lbs.; Solar Star, 7st. 2lbs.; Wireless, 7st.

THE TOWN PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Gowahajmer, 9st.; Singer, 8st. 13lbs.; Polish, 8st. 9lbs.; Minerva, 8st.; Galiard, 7st. 11lbs.; Prime Minister, 7st. 10lbs.; Moonspot, 7st. 8lbs.; Ream, 7st.; Best Chance, 6st. 10lbs.

Top weight accepting being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Polish, 10st. 2lbs.; Malster, 9st. 8lbs.; Raspberry, 9st. 4lbs.; Brazee, 9st 3lbs: Tofic Pasha, 8st. 13lbs.; Castaway, 8st. 6lbs.; Burg, 8st. 4lbs.; Baldwin, 8st. 3lb.; British King, 7st. 12lbs.; Abdul Aziz, 7st. 12lbs.; Tenebreuse, 7st. 8lbs.; Murmurees, 7st. 5lbs.; Different, 7st. 5lbs.; Creditor, 7st. 3lbs.; Maasal, 7st. 2lbs.; Sinclair, 7st.; Flying Machine, 6st. 9lbs.; Beynazeer, 6st 7lbs.; Upright, 6st. 5lbs.; Mushtarak, 6st. 1lb.; Tezab, 6st.

MADRAS HUNT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEB. 17.

The following are the results of the Madras Hunt Point-to-Point Races:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT POINT-TO-POINT.—A cup value Rs. 49. Distance about 4 miles. Start 9th Milestone, St. Thomas' Mount.

Major T. H. Symonds' Rufas..................Owner 1
Major T. H. Symonds' Milton............Mr. Ware 2
Capt. B. Hefferman's Melilla...Hon. Mr. Justice Millar 3

Rufus won by about 20 lengths; some distance between second and third.

LADIES' POINT-TO-POINT.—A cup value Rs. 49 to winner. Distance about 2 1-2 miles.

Mr. W. W. Phillip's Cafe au Lait...Mrs. Porteous 1
Mr. H. Vyler's Dreadnought...........Miss Lodge 2
Mrs. Miller's Banner.............................Owner 3

The winner won by about 10 lengths.

HEAVY-WEIGHT POINT-TO-POINT.—A cup value Rs. 49. Distance about 4 miles.

Mr. F. Oswald's Games.............................Owner 1
Mr. C. Elphinstone's Iladin.......................Owner 2
Mr. A Wislropp's Old Times.....................Owner 3

Games won anyhow. Bowery collapsed about half a mile from the finish.

PONY POINT-TO-POINT.—A cup, value Rs. 49. Distance about 3 miles. Start from finishing point.

Capt. P. Hefferman's Molly Malome, ...Major Symons 1
Mr. P. Fyson's Pony..............................Owner 2
Major P. Gould's Lonel II........................Owner 3

Winner won by 20 lengths. The rest of the field distanced.

NO LIMIT.
NO DEDUCTION
WHY TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS ELSEWHERE WHEN
C. CECIL & CO.,
7 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA,
THE MOST RELIABLE TURF ACCOUNTANTS
ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.
ONCE DEALT WITH ALWAYS DEALT WITH
Extraordinary, Fancy, and Appreciable Prices ARE THEIR SPECIALITIES!
Come right now and have a wager with us. Books open on all races, especially
Bombay, Calcutta & English with Special Arrangements for BOMBAY RACES
If you desire to Increase your BANK ROLL, Try your hand at SPECULATION!!!
NO LIMIT.
NO DEDUCTION.
Telephone 1831. Telegrams "Lemberg."

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for season of 1912-13.—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11 the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole India. (Estimates generally up to 1st February.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varities of cotton as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	3,625,500	3,021,800
Sind....................	280,400	8,300
	3,905,900	3,030,100.

Total 6,036,000 acres. 13.5 per cent. over the area of last year, 7.9 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years. This area is higher than that reported in December last by 452,300 acres owing to the receipt of fuller information mainly from the Karnatak and from Ahmedabad and Cutch and other states in Gujarat. Variations in the Deccan and Sind are due to corrections in areas previously returned.

Season.—Since the publication of the December report the crop in North Gujarat is reported to have deteriorated in places from want of moisture in the dropping of leaves and flowers. Elsewhere and in South Gujarat where it was benefited by November rain it has progressed well and its condition is quite satisfactory. In the Karnatak, the crop is doing well and in Dharwar and in the west of Belgaum; but in Bijapur, eastern part of Belgaum and in the Southern Maratha States round about it, it has been more or less affected by unfavourable winds and has almost withered in places. In Sind the crop is reported to have suffered through deficiency of water-supply and scanty rains and has yielded only a fair outturn. In Hyderabad it was attacked by insects.

"Outturn".—The crop has been estimated to yield a full normal outturn in parts of Kathiawar, and Ahmedabad, and in the British districts and Native States in South Gujarat. Elsewhere the yield varies between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. From parts of Broach it is reported at 115 to 130 per cent. of it. In the Karnatic the exotic variety is expected to yield between 100 to 115 per cent. of the normal in Dharwar and the indigenous variety in this district and in the west of Belgaum between 65 to 100 per cent. In Bijapur the yield ranges between 23 to 50 per cent, of the normal, and in the Southern Maratha States between 25 to 70 per cent. The Sind crop is reported at 40 per cent. of the normal in Hyderabad and between 50 to 60 per cent. of it in Nawabshah, and Thar, and Parkar. Elsewhere it is about 2-3 of the normal. The revised estimates received for the Deccan show a fall of about 3·5 per cent. as compared with the December estimates. The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under:—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency	684,300	802,400
Sind	118,800	2,100
	803,100	804,500

Total 1,607,500 bales. 96.8 per cent. over last year's outturn; 24.6 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years. In Gujarat the picking of the early crop commenced from the middle of December. The late crop is still in flowers and bolls, and is expected to mature a fortnight later than usual. The Deccan crop was picked from the middle of October. The Karnatic crop will be ready for picking in about a month. In Sind picking commenced from the middle of October as usual.

Of the total outturn about 46 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat, and 12 per cent. by the British districts of the same province. Of the remainder, 21 per cent. belongs to the Karnatic, 12 per cent. to the Deccan, and the remaining 8 per cent. to Sind.

Besides the above about 46,200 acres (30,000 acres in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are expected to yield about 11,900 bales.

Considering the character of the season and the condition of the crop, the district estimates appear somewhat low particularly as regards Sind and Gujarat. The Sind crop may well be estimated to have yielded between 150,000 to 160,000 bales and an additional of 100,000 bales can safely be made to the estimates of Gujarat.

BURMA COTTON.

[Summary of the Final (fourth) Forecast of the Cotton Crop in Burma for the year 1912-13. On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under Cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent. of the total area under Cotton in British India.]

Summary.—The area under Cotton in the eleven chief cottongrowing districts is now estimated to be 227,089 acres. This is 41,347 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year, and 7,101 acres in excess of the area as estimated in the third forecast of this year. Thayetmyo, Sagaing, and Myingyen, each report an expansion of over 10,000 acres in the area under Cotton this year.

The rains were favourable throughout. The gathering of the crop, is proceeding under normal conditions. In most districts the yield is very good. The provincial outturn of cleaned cotton is estimated to be approximately 45,000 bales of 400 lbs.

BURMA GROUNDNUTS.

Summary of the Final (fourth) Forecast of the Groundnut Crop in Burma for the year 1912-13. On an everage of five years ending 1910-11, the area under Groundnut in the territory, to which this forecast relates, has represented some 13·9 per cent. of the total area under Groundnut in British India].

Summary.—The area under Groundnut in the six principal Groundnut-growing districts is now estimated to be 192,002 acres. This is 53,168 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year, and is 33,329 acres more than the area as estimated in the third forecast. Myingyan, Pakokku and Magwe report increases of 28,056, 4,019 and 8,611 acres respectively over last year's figures Outside the districts from which forecasts are recived there are probably 4,000 acres under Groundnut. The rains throughout the year were favourable and harvesting has proceeded under normal conditions. Except in Sagaing and Lower Chindwin where the areas are relatively small, and a full average crop has been obtained. The gross outturn of the Province is estimated to be approximately 75,000 tons.

CATAPULT AEROPLANES.

The United States naval authorities are sanguine of bringing aerial scouting to a high degree of efficiency by means of waterplanes, and machines of this type are about to be installed for a start in the super-Dreadnoughts of the Atlantic Fleet and in scout cruisers. A device for "launching" waterplanes from warships has been invented by Captain Washington Chambers the chief naval airman. It consists of a "catapult" worked by air and electricity, which hurls the waterplane into the air at a speed of forty miles an hour, giving the machine the momentum necessary to start with its own engine. The flying-boat waterplanes selected are those of Mr. Curtiss and machines of the Wright and Burgess type. The flying boat is preferred to the ordinary aeroplanes because its float enables it to alight on the water alongside the parent warship. It will be lifted on board by the same tackle which lowers and raises the small boats. All the battleships and cruisers are to be supplied with waterplanes. The summer manoeuvres will furnish a real test of them.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 15.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east of United Provinces, the southeast of the Central Provinces, and a few falls have occurred in Behar.

Chief amounts:—Gauhati one inch; Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Barisal, 3-4; Sibsagar, Silchar, Calcutta, Burdwan, Cuttack, Chaibassa, 1 1-2; Naryanganj two; Chirrapunjee, three; Balasore, 1-2; Bahraich, 3-4; Lucknow, Agra, Raipur 1-2; Jagdalpur, one.

A disturbance, which has been giving rain during the last few days, is now only affecting Northeast India and Upper Burma, but new disturbance in Persia is slowly moving eastward and will probably affect Baluchistan to-day.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan Northeast India, Upper Burma.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is below normal also at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-western districts; Agra has had 0·65" and Mainpuri 0·15." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and normal or in excess at other stations. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is below normal also in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in west Central India and either equal to or below the average elsewere. Temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·62" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the eastern half of the division. Maximum temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and normal or in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature is below normal at Malegaon and Aurangabad; minimum temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of rainfall has decreased considerably; only two stations in the west United Provinces and one in the east Central Provinces report precipitation of importance to-day. There has been a decrease of cloud in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Gujarat. The unsettled conditions in northern and Central India are disappearing. The depression in west Persia is advancing eastwards; moderate rainfall has again occurred at Bushire.

Isolated light showers may occur in the south United Provinces and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces. A few thunder-storms are possible in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time, 17th February, 1913, was 29·959 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 1 a.m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th Feb., 1913.

1. An Instructional Class is held daily at the Riding School for N.-C. Officers who are sitting for their Proficiency Examination, about the middle of March next.

2. On Friday, the 21st inst. the Corps will take part in a combined parade, with H. E the Governor's Bodyguard. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a.m. punctually. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Members are reminded that the Annual Camp of Exercise will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday, 22nd February, and will continue until Monday, March 10th, when the Annual Inspection will be held by the G. O. C. Commanding the 6th Division. The Officer Commanding hopes that there will be a large attendance throughout the whole of the training in camp, so as to prepare for a satisfactory inspection on the final day.

Members attending camp will be provided with fodder, grass and crushed oats throughout the camp, free of charge

The cost of messing in camp will not exceed Rs. 2-8 per head per diem, inclusive.

Canteen liquors will be provided at actual cost, plus a small allowance for the barman, and necessary expenses.

For those members who do not wish to furnish their tents arrangements can be made for furnishing them through Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co. at a cost of Rs. 12 per head.

All table crockery and bath tubs will be provided by the Corps, so that there may be no necessity for members to bring their own.

The Annual Sports will be held on Saturday, March the 8th, at Santa Cruz. Full details will be posted on the notice boards as soon as the camp assembles.

The Corps Competitions will be run off during camp. Full particulars will be supplied to members in the course of the week.

The B. B and C. I. Railway Company will make the usual concession to the Corps during the whole period of camp, viz, season tickets for Rs. 5. A deposit of Re. 1 will be charged in addition to Rs. 5, the former being refunded on the 11th March next, on the surrender of the expired ticket, otherwise it will be forfeited. Application should be made at the Season Ticket Office, Church Gate Station.

HORSES' STABLE KIT.

Members should provide their horses with a warm rug, and a heel rope with shackle, to enable them to be picketed under the trees at the north end of the camp.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th Feb., 1913.

130. Arms.—All Arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

131. Rifle Meeting.—It is proposed to hold the Regimental Rifle meeting early in March and only those members who are efficient will be allowed to compete.

Members who have not completed their annual class firing must arrange to do so early.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The All Comers Match in the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifle Meeting will be fired at Ghat Kopar at 7-30, on the 27th inst.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme he favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

"NERVES IN DISORDER."

When that distinguished London physician, Dr A. T. Schofield, wrote his remarkable book bearing this title, it attracted much attention, for it deals with a subject of supreme importance.

Everybody knows that nervous disorders are increasing. Lucky are they who do not pay the price of diminished nerve force by suffering from such symptoms as loss of sleep, loss of memory, disordered digestion, depression of spirits, constant lassitude and easily-induced fatigue.

The suffering induced by these and other symptoms of "nerves in disorder" is very great, and may end in that serious condition known as neurasthenia. Drugs alone will not cure such sufferers. They must be treated by special means in which, as a physician writes in "The Medical Press and Circular," "good food, travel, exercise, pure air, and sea-bathing play a conspicuous part."

The most important of these is food. As Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written, "Either to keep the nervous system of the healthy individual up to the mark, or to raise it to necessary efficiency when attacked, not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities.

"This fact applies with particular force when the bodily resources are weakened from previous attacks of illness and the digestive organs are unable to take up their proper quantity of nutriment from the ordinary meals."

HOW TO CURE NERVES IN DISORDER.

"Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves would be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

"The debilitated nerves and tissues," he continues "take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water. It imposes no strain whatever on the digestive and assimilative powers already weakened from one cause or another."

The result of using Sanatogen, whose value has been attested by nearly sixteen thousand doctors, including ten physicians to European crowned heads, is that the nervous symptoms gradually disappear, sleep returns, the memory is restored, the digestion becomes good, and the sufferer becomes perfectly well and strong.

Many distinguished people have testified to the remarkable effects they have obtained from Sanatogen.

Lady Henry Somerset, the distinguished philanthropist, writes: "Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous system has been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

The physician to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother of Italy, Dr. E. Persichetti, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in several cases of neurasthenia, and in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced Sanatogen is a valuable food tonic to restore lost strength."

Write to A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of Living," by a well-known physician. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

No more striking testimony to Sanatogen's power can be desired than the following from the well-known medical journal, "The General Practitioner":—"The variety of conditions of ill-health in which Sanatogen has proved efficacious is, in itself, an indication of the value of this preparation."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

WINNING THE CUP.

At a mill in Oldham a minder's wife won a silver cup which was being given in the ward where they lived for the first child that was born on Lloyd George's day.

When the cup was presented to them the minder remarked:

"Now, is this us own, or han we to win it three times?"—"Cotton Factory Times."

A GAMBLING RUSE.

A ruse that has been adopted in some instances is the taking of two houses next door to each other in a respectable neighbourhood, installing a married couple in one, and furnishing it barely, and leaving the windows of the house next door with the "To Let" bills up so as to lead the police to believe it to be unoccupied. The rooms at the rear of the house which is apparently to let are furnished sumptuously, but the blinds are so sombre that when the lights are turned on, the back of the house appears to be in total darkness. These rooms are approached through the area of the house occupied by the respectable couple, and so a raid on the house into which the players appear to go would prove futile. I am told there are two establishments of this kind in the more imposing suburban roads across the Thames.—"Gentlewoman."

CUTTING.

"Five years ago, sir," triumphantly declared the landlord of the Atlantic and Pacific Hotel, Whoopopulis, Oklahoma, "there was no town here, at all!" "H'm!" replied the hypercritical tourist from the East. "And what makes you think there is one here now?"—"Kansas City Star."

INSULT TO AVIATOR.

The following advertisement is appearing in hall the Hampstead Tube stations:—

"Flying at Hendon."

The quickest way to reach the ground.—"Manchester Guardian."

CHEERFUL CREDITOR.

Lespes, the French journalist, known as "Timothee Trimm," was once disagreeably intruded on by a creditor, who announced his intention of not departing until he was paid. The creditor planted himself on a chair, and Leapes beheld him, with consternation, draw bread and cheese from his pockets as though to fortify himself against events. Several hours glided by; Lespes had resumed his writing and finished an article. The creditor showed no signs of moving. Sudenly Lespes rose, and with bits of newspaper began carefully blocking all the apertures through which air could come into the room. He then made preparation for lighting a charcoal fire; before applying the match, pasted on the wall, just opposite the creditor's eyes, a paper thus laconically worded: "Take notice that we died of our own will." "What are you doing?" exclaimed the creditor uneasily. "Your society would render life intolerable, so we are going to commit suicide together," answered Timothee, tranquilly.—"Detroit Free Press."

"CALL HER IN!"

It was early in the history of the new household. "What have we got for breakfast, dear?" asked Mr. Justmarried. His wife looked at him with troubled eyes. "It was to have been bacon," she said, "but poor cooks burn it." "Poor cook! I should think so, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Justmarried. "Confound her! Have you given her notice?" "Oh, no; we mustn't be too cross with her, darling," said his wife. "She's so young and inexperienced. Won't you be satisfied with a kiss breakfast?" she coaxed archly. "All right, dear," replied Mr. Justmarried, suddenly pacified. "Call her in!"—"Argonaut."

MR. FROHMAN'S HOLIDAY.

Owing to an accident to the elevator in his office the busy Mr. Charles Frohman was once imprisoned in the lift for an hour. Alarmed for the consequences of this loss of managerial time the staff eyed Mr. Frohman anxiously as he stepped out. In spite of the reputation which he enjoys for keeping his temper they believed that this experience would be too severe a test. They were wrong. With a big cigar in his mouth and a bigger smile on his face Mr. Frohman observed, "Well, boys, that's the first holiday I've had for six years."—"Tatler."

"HEAVEN OR HALE."

Dr. Goodrich, who has lately resigned the pastorate of Chorlton-road Congregationl Church, Manchester, is credited with a witty statement of the continual losses of membership suffered by city places of worship. "They all go," he said, "either to Heaven or Hale."—"Manchester Guardian."

SCIENCE NOTES.

Dr. Arthur Keith's present-day inquest on Napoleon the Great, has aroused much interest. By the light of this, he died of cancer of the stomach. An earlier note in the "British Medical Journal" stated that Napoleon ate very fast, remaining at the table only from eight to twelve minutes—a bad habit, which caused continual indigestion. This haste led to neglect of ordinary decencies of the table, the Emperor often using his fingers in place of a fork or a spoon. He even drank out of the dish, and steeped his bread into the sauce. He followed no order in his feeding, passing from side dishes to the "hors d'œuvres" and back again to the roast. He would not be trammelled by the order of a classic meal. According to a recent work by Dr. Chaplin, there is a strong possibility that the cancerous condition of Napoleon's stomach arose from chronic gastric ulceration, and when we consider the peculiar habits of Napoleon when feeding, it is not startling that his gastric apparatus broke down from the abnormal strain, and this, Dr. Cyril H. Hawkins very properly asserts would predispose to malignant growth.

Apropos of eating badly, Dr. John Haddon tells us, it is not years that make us stiff, and unable to turn somersaults, but the bad habit of eating for pleasure and by the clock. If the Romans could conquer the world, eating only one meal in the twenty-four hours, says our authority, what excuse can we have for eating oftener? If we do, need we wonder that we require doctors, of whom Rome in her best days would have none within her walls.

Dr. Nagelschmidt has read a paper before the Berlin Medical Society on a method of reducing obecity. He points out that aritificial underfeeding alone is not sufficient for a cure, but that it must be combined with increased muscular work. Many obese persons are disinclined to exert themselves, or have not bodily strength necessary. to exercise their muscles properly. This is especially the case when they suffer from heart trouble or asthma. A French physician has, therefore, advised the application of electricity in the form of the faradic current to produce contractions of the muscles with little exertion on the part of the patients. Dr. Nagelschmidt has now found that, by using the alternating current, the same muscular work is performed with less exertion for the patients. Thus we can now take vigorous exercise without moving off our backs.

A foreign critic writes: "In hunting a cause for this apparent decadence of the once mighty people (the British), some scientists have had much to say on the subject of tea-drinking, for nowhere else is the habit so universal as in the British Isles. Women and children drink tea off and on all during the day. Business men have to stop their work at intervals to partake of their tea. And in most instances the brew is exceptionally strong. It has been estimated that each person in Great Britain, on an average, takes a daily dose of 3·6 grains of alkaloid and 9·7 grains of tannin consumed in tea. This means that the average tea drinker takes half as much alkaloid, and nearly as much tannin as the maximum allowed by the British pharmacopoeia for an occasional dose. And, of course, many thousands of people drink a great deal more than the average dose."

Persian women are essentially feminine. They want our dress, our education, our freedom, our happiness. Dress, it will be observed, comes first in the catalogue of feminine wants, but a change of dress or coiffure seems essential to all revolutionary movements. In Teheran, in place of the face veil of white cloth, the Persian new woman now wears a small square of black net or woven horsehair; her shoes have high heels; a European skirt has taken the place of the short skirt and narrow trousers; the head kerchief is being abandoned. One lady tried to introduce an outfit to take the place of the "chuddur," leaving the face heavily veiled; but it was too revolutionary even for Teheran, and, after being mistaken for the ex-Shah in disguise, the wearer reverted in disgust to more orthodox clothes. In her home the new woman offers cigarettes instead of the water pipe.

A new method of obtaining the active principles of plants in the state in which they exist in the fresh plant is used with success by the French scientist, Prof. Perrot. By his means, he obtains extracts of a different nature from what are given in the usual processes where dried plants are employed. Such extracts can be used to great advantages as they contain the active principles of the plants in a more suitable and unaltered form. Thus, by his process, the leading active principles such as alkaloids or glucosides and diastases are preserved in their complex combinations just as they existed in the cells of the plant, and, under this form, it is found that their action on human body is identical with that of the fresh plant. Such combinations are rendered stable by treating the sterilised powder of the freshly dried plant by alcohol so as to make an extract. This is then evaporated in vacuo, and then freed from fatty matter, wax or resin, then dried by a cold process. Such extracts are soluble in water.

Experiments with improved instruments for measuring the velocity of projectiles have shown that the speed goes on increasing after the missile has left the mouth of the cannon. Leaving the muzzle with a velocity of 1,474 feet a second, a projectile has been observed to increase its speed to 1,689 feet a second within the first six feet. It is only after having travelled twenty-five yards that the projectile's velocity becomes reduced to the speed it had on leaving the muzzle. This is ascribed to the impulse of the expanding gas being felt for some distance beyond the cannon's mouth.

The melting points of various heat-resisting materials have been thus determined by the United States Bureau of Standards: Fireclay brick, 2831deg. to 3137deg. F.; bauxite brick, 2841deg. to 3245deg.; chromite brick, 3722deg; magnesia brick, 3929deg; bauxite, 3308deg.; chromite, 3956deg.; pure alumina, 3650deg.; pure silica, 3182deg.; silicon carbide, beginning to decompose at 4028deg.; does not melt below 4892deg.

Dr. Johannes Fibiger, a Dane, has discovered that certain cockroaches contain the larvæ of worms. When the cockroaches are eaten by rats, the larvæ become round worms, capable of causing their hosts to become cancerous.

THE GILDED CHAMBER.

When I went into the House of Lords for the first time (writes "W." describing the scene during the debate on Home Rule Bill), I was almost overcome with awe—for a few minutes at any rate. The gravity of the distinguished-looking men wearing evening dress and great shining breastplates, who showed me to my place in the Strangers' Gallery, the overwhelming sugestiveness of the coverings on the Royal chairs, the odd settee-like seats in front of the throne, the red splendour of the benches on which the peers were to sit—all these were tremendously impressive. But the House was barely constituted before I began to learn that it is the very antithesis of the Commons in its amazing casualness. Peers strolled in through the open doorways with easy saunter, doffing their hats as they entered, replacing them on their heads the moment they dropped on one of the red benches. Presently a figure in a black gown with silk stockings and buckled slippers and a full-bottomed wing entered quite casually like the rest. It was the Lord Chancellor, and he dropped on the woolsack as a matter of course. Nobody took any formal notice of his entry. He and three clerks with wigs and the bishops in lawn sleeves represented the whole of the special "dressing" for a full-dress debate (it was the Home Rule debate) in the Lords. When the debate opened the same careless indifference was maintained. Some peers sat with crossed legs, some with sprawling legs, some with their hats tilted on their faces, some with their hats off, some just sauntered in through the ever-open doorways on either side of the throne and stood before those august chairs lazily, with their hands in their pockets, leaning backwards against the iron railing apparently oblivious of the existence of Privy Councillors and heirs to peerages sitting meekly behind them on the carpeted steps of the throne itself. But best of all were the peers who sidled on to the red settees in front of the woolsack and lolled there at their ease. I saw one there sprawling back sideways and resting on his elbow right under the nose of the Lord Chancellor while Lord Haldane was addressing the House. And when the House adjourns they all saunter out in any fashion, making no ceremony whatever for the Lord Chancellor, who disappears as casually as he entered. Small wonder that countesses in the galleries unblushingly yawn.

HIGH COURT—FEB. 18.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

19-12, 1160-10 Payne and Co, Rahim Vally Mahomed vs N J Gamadia and another, Bicknell M R and Co, Payne and Co.
31-12, 238-03 Ardeshir R D and Co, Ebji Umersey vs Jayrayal Lakminarayen and another, Malvi H M and B.
55-12, 1048-11 Payne and Co, the New Piece Goods Bazars Co Ltd vs. Jivabhai Vadilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
66-12 461-12 Payne and Co, Witbaldas Gooculdas vs Joonimal Hargopal Poongla, Motichand and D.
67-12, 23-12 D J Mantri, Luxmon Jayram vs. Radhabai widow, Captain and V.
69-12, 261-11 Dubash and Co, Narsey Virji vs Alfred H Harrison, Patell and E.
70 12 Payne and Co, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola and Co vs Karimbhoy Salehbhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co.
71-12, 311-12 Payne and Co, Mulraj Khattau vs The Bank of India Ltd, and others Craigie B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.
72-12, 311-12 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd. vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D, Payne and Co.
74-12, 212-11 Mulla and M, Burjorji Ruttonji Bomanji vs Bhawandas Parashram, Tyabji D and Co.
19-12, 124-12 Mulla and M, Bawa Miya Pir Bara Miya vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Miya and others, Payne and Co.
65-12 Wadia G and C, Tricamdas Mills Co Ld vs The Lakhmidas Khemji Spg and Wg Co Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
For Determination of Questions between Plaintiff and 7 Defendants.

383-99 Crawford B and Co Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail vs Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others, Payne and Co
Long Cause.
812-10 Mulla and M. Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal and others, Chitnis M and K, Subnis and G.
453-12 Dastur and Co, Meghji Hirji vs Hansraj Hirji and others Motichand and D, Dastur and Co
611-11 M B Coothia, Hormusji Framji M vs Nuservanji Bomanji P and others, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghowaya N and Co.
287-11 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji and another, Bicknell M R and Co.
258-11 Motichand and D, Keshowlal Chotalal vs Dossabhai Abhechand Sarajmal and Co.
853-12 Nadirsha and D, Goolam Hossein Haji Musa vs Haji Sidick Haji Sumar, Ragh N and Co, Manek and T.
162-10 F P Pavri, T P Pavri vs H rankhia Banmanbux
632-10 Edg. G W and Co, Lalobbhai Nanabhai vs Jamnadas Manji, S A Tyabji
619-12 Amin and D, Havisil Karim Shaikh and another vs Fatmabai widow, Forbes and Co
708-12 Vachha and Co; Yeshwant Bhicaji Contractor vs Madhavdas Gooculdas Lilaohar Pasha, Edgelow G W and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

71 12 Crawford B and Co, Haji Mahomed Cassum vs. Mahomed Fazal Haji abdulla Arab, Payne and Co
1077-12 Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Rancore widow vs Bai Manoha and another.
525-12 Jehangir M and S, Tullockchand Kehand Nookamchand vs Nornaubux Ramcoover, Motichand and D.
539-12 Mulla and M, Radhakisandas Dwarkadas vs Motilal Gopchand, Mulji K and H
1012-11 Little and Co, Goolamally Essaji and others vs Tyabally Essaji, Motichand and D.
201-12 Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
577-11 Daphtary F and D, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ardesher H D and Co, Jehangir M and S.
784 12 Smetham B and Co, Beramji Bomanji vs M M Dubash, Forbes and Co.
290-11 Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujerat Ginning and Mfg Co Ltd vs R D Sethna, Payne and Co
831-11 Daph F and D, R D Sethna vs Bai Sonabai, Hiralal and Co, Jam R and D
724-12 Dubash and A, Bhojilal Maganlal vs Ranchhordas Varji Wandhe, Hiralal and Co Edg G W and Co
678-99 Nanu H and Co, Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs C Chhajanlal and Co, Madh K and C, Manch I d N
8533-12 Tyabji D and W, Jetram Kedarnath vs Gajjimal Chiranjilal, Motichand and D
455-11 Moller and M, Adamji Anmarbhoy vs Abdeally Sookmanji, Payne and Co
191-12 Payne and Co, Lipton Ltd vs Bikson and Co, Mat J and M
4 2 Man-kild and T, Hiralal Hurgiwan and others, vs Purshotum Potamber, Ragh Bh and N
34 -12 Payne and Co, Bhowanidas Veramal and Co vs Hakinji Tajbhoy, Jeh and S
542-11 Payne and Co, R D Sethna vs Rabiabai, Forbes and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Short Causes.

1112-12 Shroff D and D, B N Lang vs Champsey Dosser
1270-12 Jen M and S, Poonamchand Dhanji and Co vs Ahmed Moosa
1234-12 Wadia G and Co, John A Minnitt Ltd vs Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons, Jehangir and S
1362-12 Edg G W and Co, Mera Dorabay Merwanji and others vs Mahomedally Carrimbhoy.
10.13 Molichand and D, Rai Badridas Bahadur and Sons vs Surajmal Budsai.
22-13 Bhimji and Co, Dharamsay Meghji vs Keshowram Pragji.
27-13 Mulji K and T, Lady Jaibai vs Mahomed Hoosein Sbari Topan Capt and V.
45-13 Mehta and D, Lakhiji Dollaji and Co vs Mnsaman Gavsa Saheb Burgat Saheb Gugadi
60-13 In Person, Virji Piraj vs Mahomed Ahmed.
81-18 Patell and F, F D Shroff vs R F Shroff.
86-13 Mulji K and Th, Motilal Rangildai vs Karsandas Sathimens
Long Causes.
1238-12 Mehta and D, Manoklal Dharamsey vs Karsondas Hirji, Hiralal and Co
315-11 Ragh B and N, Narsu Achappa vs Rajammabai widow, Khun L and M.
74 -12 Surajmal and Co, Jayro p Caston and Co vs Kapaji Dollaji and Co. Mehta and D
23-05 Mancherabaw and N, Laxmibai vs Anandrao Madhavrao, Coit bi and V, F P Pavri, Sham M and H
426-12 Dubash and P Bai Khetib i vs Lakhamsey Mohansey and others, Surajmal and Co.
11146-12 Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand and D.
9.3-12 Shroff D and D, Bai Jamnabai vs Lakhmidas Pragji.
931-12 Mehta and D, Narayan Babaji Javke vs Gunpat Babaji Jooke Sm B and Co
47-12 Wadia G and Co Ambalal Pranjivandas vs Gulam Hoosein Kikabhoy Bick M R and Co
819-12 Madh K and Co, Gooculdas Karsondas vs Valibai Unwalla and P.
948-11 Mat J and M, Haridas Valji vs Valji Juma Aliss Chatu bhoy Chit M and K, Dik D and S
1061-12 Tyabji D and Co, B P Mantri vs S B Rawoot Little and Co.
656-12 Bhai K and G, Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand vs Goolabchand Moonalal and Co Payne and Co.

The Larkana Mule Show, which is to be held at Larkana on the 21st and 22nd instant, promises to be an interesting show. There will be a special class for mules which have been sold to Government. Special encouragement in the matter of prizes will be given to zamindars and "bona-fide" breeders. The show is not intended to encourage the sale of mules to banias and dealers.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 16th February to 6 a.m. on the 17th February:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	4	3
Total mortality to-day from all cases...	...	76

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

WONDERFUL NEW MEDICINE SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY

Amazing Success of Powerful Remedy for Ailments and Weaknesses Common in India

QUICKLY RENEWS VIGOUR AND VITALITY, AND RESTORES THE POWERS OF SUPERB MANHOOD & GLORIOUS WOMANHOOD

THOUSANDS of readers will be glad to learn that a wonderful medical discovery has been made which quickly renews vigour and vitality, overcomes the ailments and weaknesses so common in India, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This new remedy (called Osogen) is a combination of Sequard serum and the Glycerophosphates so often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII.

Already Osogen is supplied to Royalty, and famous physicians, startled by its amazing powers, are prescribing it to such an extent that it has practically created a medical revolution.

FAMOUS DOCTORS' OPINIONS.

One of the most famous of the world's medical analysts, Dr. G. M. Board, A.M., M.D., says of this combination:—

"By thus combining the two elements (serum and glycerophosphates) there is produced a therapeutical agent far superior to any one of the constituents when used alone."

Another eminent authority, Professor Augustus Caille, M.D. (consultant to four leading German Hospitals), says of the vegetable part of Osogen:—

"The glycerophosphates are the best modern remedy for nervous fatigue."

A host of well-known doctors tested Osogen and its separate elements with results that show it to be a remarkable new force with which to combat disease. They found Osogen to be effective in *Anæmia, Influenza, Neurasthenia and Nervous Disorders, including Nervous Dyspepsia, Kidney Disorder, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Debility, Malaria, and Dengue Fever.*

With astonished quickness Osogen banishes such troubles as

Lassitude	Weak Memory
Brain Fag	Dizziness
Insomnia	Nervous Timidity
Lost Vitality	"Run-down Feeling"

Thus it will be seen that Osogen is just the remedy for which India has long had need. Not a mere drug this, but a revitalizer of nerves and brain which should be used daily wherever the climate or other conditions are enervating.

Both men and women find it a marvellous rejuvenator and restorative of the fresh appearance of youth.

Osogen comes as a boon FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, &c.

Osogen is of estimable value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe Osogen as the new "tonic without reaction" for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics.

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for any man or woman to stay weak. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a reserve fund of vitality sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, active and healthy until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous and debilitated let Osogen give you new nerve and vital power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take a few drops daily and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. You will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or fascinating woman.

LEADING CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/-. Among the Chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Try at least one bottle. Obtain it of your chemist to-day.

"Osogen" THE NEW ROYAL TONIC

— WILL MAKE YOU — STRONG AND VIGOROUS

Proprietors: THE OSOGEN CO., 88, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.

BE SURE

There is but only one Remedy to cure MALARIA

AND THAT IS

Dr. "CARL'S" AGUE SPECIFIC.

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

Sold throughout India.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Corner Shop, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Enquiries solicited from reliable up-country Chemists and Druggists where we have not been represented.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

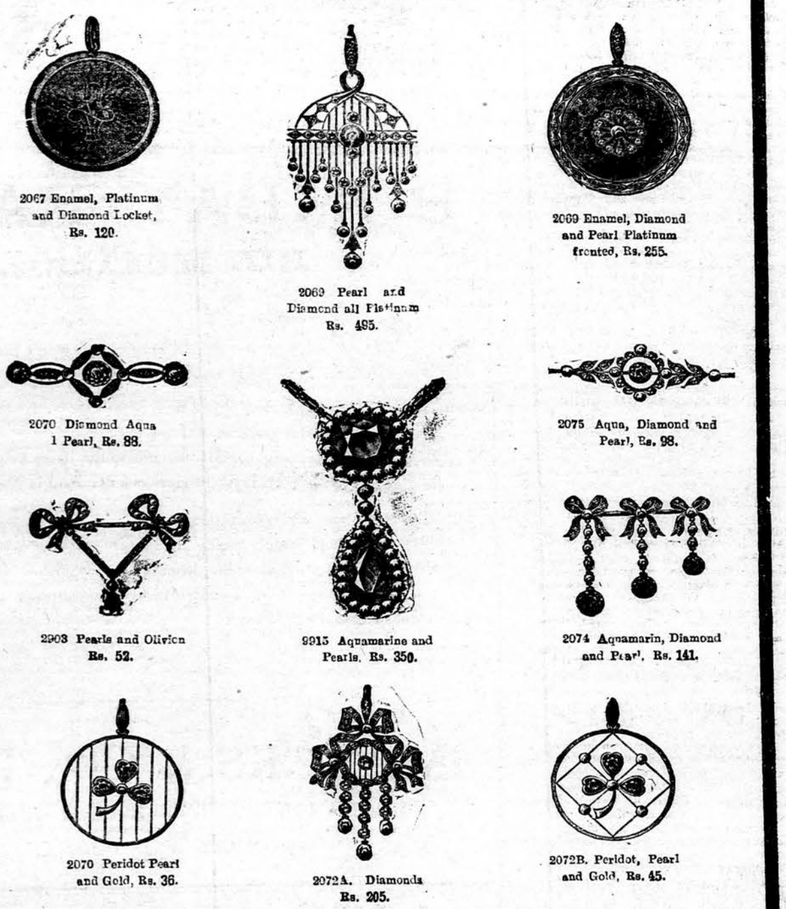
REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.
Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.
LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imagined unless once tried.
VARIETIES of TRUSSES.
Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.
Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.
All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.
Please call and consult us immediately. "Delay is dangerous."
CONSULTATION FREE.
N. POWELL & CO.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket, Rs. 120.
2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.
2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted, Rs. 255.
2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl, Rs. 88.
2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 98.
2903 Pearls and Olivin Rs. 52.
2915 Aquamarine and Pearls, Rs. 350.
2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl, Rs. 141.
2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold, Rs. 36.
2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.
2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold, Rs. 45.
NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.
MARCKS & Co., LD., JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

"HARD TIMES."
NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.
Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our
FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,
131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

Rapid Recovery after Fever

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
5-26, Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

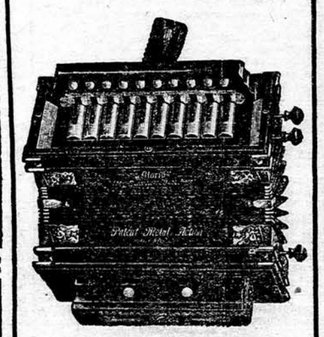
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Violenne.—Sold by all Chemists.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN
KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged.* Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

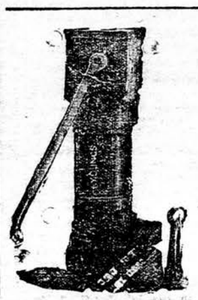
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

ACCORDEONS
OR
MELODIENS.

S. ROSE & Co. have a very large stock to select from at prices ranging from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 56.
List Free.
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN STOCK.
QUALITY GUARANTEED
And prices which compare favourably with inferior goods sold—The Bazaars.
Lists Free
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.
Telegram "ROSEBUD", Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY;
ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.
KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.


YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriage Lifters and other Types, Pulley Block,
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 27.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always Keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.